Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

Vol. XI. | PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 7, 1832. | Whole No. 558.

United States' Arsenal, near Bridesburgh, Pa.

DESCRIPTION.

This Arsenal, of which the above is a view, is situated on Frankford creek, about a quarter of a mile from the Delaware river, and between Bridesburg village and the borough of Frankford. It was commenced in the year 1816, but various delays ensuing, it was not entirely completed until 1830. It consists of six large and capacious stone buildings, and two small workshops, forming a square, besides a magazine and gun shop.

This Arsenal is one of the principal depots for small arms, ammunition, &c. At this time it contains about two millions of flints, five hundred thousand pounds of refined nitre, and thirty-nine thousand stand of small arms, besides a large quantity of other military stores. The establishment is at present commanded by Colonel J. B. Walback, of the first Regiment of Artillery.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

TO ——

Can a vow, in anger taken,
Every softer thought distress,
Can a love of years be shaken,
By the words which passion form?

Can those hopes which brightly flourished
O'er our young unclouded day,
Can the love, our hearts have nourished,
Like a meteor, pass away?

Can that eye of warm affection,
Turn an alien glance on me;
Or this heart of deep dejection,
Ever cease to think of thee?

Rash resolves by passion heated,
Never bind the free born will;
Reason's self can ne'er be cheated,
By a vow of anger's thrill.

Vows thus formed, are nothing in seeming,
Hence severe the weak belief,
Like the slumbery morning's dreaming
Such resentments should be brief.

Think, ere sickening hope's pulsation
Blast each thought, I breathe thee now,
Angel like consideration,
Whisper Jepthah's cruel vow. C. H. W.

LOGAN.

BY MRS. JANE E. LOCKE.

For down Kenhawa's flowing tide,
A fearless bark rode on;
Its only treasure, all the pride,
Of Logan's hut alone.

The shore was gained, and joy rose high—
The hour was murder's spell;
A shriek was heard—a deep death-cry—
The Mingo's glory fell.

The bloody deed awaked to war—
The Chief's proud spirit rose;
Revenge was all his guiding star
That pointed to his foes.

Oh! dark revenge—when thou dost dwell
Within the savage breast,
As well may lightnings—tempests tell
Of joy—of peace and rest.

His deeds of death were fully done—
His vengeance sated now;
The white man's sword prov'd surely so,
Yet Logan seemed to bow.

To Dunmore's hall, no pleadings came
From the brave injured Chief;
He would not tarnish his proud name
To ask of him relief.

But yet, his wrongs he deeply felt—
His heart burst forth in woe;
And Dunmore heard his wailings melt,
And eloquently flow:

"Where is the white man who will say,
To Logan's hut he sped,
By hunger faint, from toils of day,
But Logan's bounty fed?

"Or shivering in the winter's storm,
Naked and cold he came,
But Logan's kindness made him warm,
His fur—his faggot's flame?"

And when the Mingo's deadly hate
Drew forth the scalping knife,
Logan within his cabin sate,
Nor joined the bloody strife;

For he, despite his brothers' scorn,
Would to the white man bend;
The insults of his kindred born—
"Logan 's the white man's friend."

And I have lov'd your brethren well,
E'en with a father's love,
And fondly hoped with them to dwell,
And their famed kindness prove.

Kindness!—oh! now I feel their wrongs,
Their dark and murd'rous deeds—
To Logan all that now belongs,
A heart that inly bleeds.

Yes, thus was Logan's love repaid,—
All that his joy had fed,
By Cresap's bloody sword, are laid
In their last lowly bed.

Then was the friendship changed to hate,
Of Shikellemus' son;
And many a home is desolate—
By this nerv'd arm 'twas done.

These deadly weapons now may rest—
His vengeance drank its fill;
Yet sorrow swells within his breast,
With a deep frantic chill.

Peace dawns upon my country's hills—
For Mingoes I rejoice;
But yet no fear my bosom thrills,
No terror moves my voice.

I would not turn upon my heel,
To hide the gaping grave:
There's none who can with Logan feel—
Gone are the dear—the brave!

I am a lone and blighted thing—
For Logan who will mourn,
Or o'er his grave the wild dirge sing?
Alas! there's now not one!

The powerful, mighty Chief sank down—
His heart's last vial poured;
And gathered on a darker frown,
As misery o'er him lowered.

Some hearts there be that love despair,
And hug their agony;
And gurgling in the poisoned air,
Exult, then sink and die!

And thus the mighty injured Chief,
A wretched one he sate—
His anguish gnawed, yet scorned relief,
Tho' deeply desolate.

The mind was broke, and reason lost—
Helmless he stretched the oar,
And the wild western regions crossed,
His guard a maniac's power.

Months hastened on—'mid winter's storm,
By dark Miami's shore,
Was seen proud Logan's murdered form,
In dreamless slumber there!

Buffalo, N. Y.

LITERARY.

Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopedia.

A Treatise on Hydrostatics and Pneumatics, by the Rev. Dionysius Lardner, L. L. D. F. R. S.—Published by Carey & Lea.

Previously to our entering our record of the merits of the book before us, we shall call the attention of our readers to the publication of the "Cabinet Cyclopædia." This work, (the publishers state in their prospectus,) is intended to form a popular compendium of whatever is useful, instructive, and interesting, in the circle of human knowledge—an object, certainly as laudable as (if fully attained) it will unquestionably prove useful and advantageous to the public.—That the design of the enterprising publishers will be completely successful, we have every reason to believe, not only from the specimens of the work, which they have already published, but from the high character for talents and knowledge of the individuals who are engaged as contributors to the work. The subjects to be embraced in this popular publication are

Natural Philosophy.—Mechanics, Mathematics, Chemistry, &c.

Arts.—The Fine Arts, the Useful Arts, Manufactures, &c.

Natural History.—Zoology, Botany, Mineralogy and Geology.

Geography, Philosophy, Political and Moral, Religion and Education, Language, Belles Lettres, History of Literature.

History.—Antiquities, Mythology, Chronology, Biography.—Political, Military, Naval, Religious, Scientific, Poetical, Classical, &c.

Dictionary of Literature, Science, and Art.

The above is sufficiently comprehensive to embrace every subject within the scope of human knowledge. That the subjects will be ably and satisfactorily treated, we have a sufficient guarantee in the names of the contributors; they rank among the highest in the world, and the most of them, by their former productions, have given ample demonstration of their ability to perform the tasks to which they have been respectively assigned. We shall enumerate a few of them—Mackintosh, Scott, Moore, Maria Edgeworth, Coleridge, Thirlwall, Dale, Roscoe, Herschell, Brewster, Gilbert, Kater, Bell, Bennett, Hamilton, Robinson, Turner, Wilkins, and numerous others of equal abilities and reputation. "Each volume will contain one or more subjects, uninterrupted and unbroken, and will be accompanied by the corresponding plates, or other appropriate illustrations. Treatises on subjects which are technical and professional, will be adapted not so much to those who desire to obtain a practical proficiency as to those who seek that portion of information respecting such matters, which is generally expected from well educated persons." The reader will at once perceive, that the work is designed for the great mass of the people—placing within the reach of those of limited means, a library of the best kind, in which every subject will be treated in the most able and lucid manner. No plan of the kind has ever been heretofore attempted in this country; but notwithstanding the novelty of the design, we are confident that it will meet with the decided support and approbation of the public. The work has already acquired a high degree of popularity, and no one who desires to enlarge the boundaries of his knowledge, should hesitate a moment to add it to his library. The work should undoubtedly find a place in every private and public library, and every school and college, throughout our country. Having said thus much of this valuable publication, we shall now proceed to notice the volume before us, and which forms the thirteenth number of the "Cabinet Cyclopædia."

The work is divided into two parts—the first treats of Hydrostatics—the nature and properties of fluids—the laws by which they are governed—and their applicability to various mechanical purposes. The second treats of the air—explains its powers and qualities—demonstrates the various phenomena exhibited under different circumstances—and records the multifarious purposes to which it has been applied by the discoveries and ingenuity of man. The present volume contains all the knowledge that the general reader may desire on air and water, with the different theories of the operation of various kinds of machinery scientifically and lucidly explained. The air pump, balloon, barometer, diving bell, engine canal, rail road, water wheel, air gun, and indeed every thing known relative to either air or water, are discussed in the most familiar manner, and illustrated with numerous cuts. The work combines scientific accuracy with pleasing description and familiar illustration, and we confidently recommend it to our readers, as a book which will afford them much amusement, and from which they will derive a considerable portion of useful instruction. A. C. D.

A TREATISE

On the Origin, Progressive Improvement, and Present State of the Silk Manufacture.—*Published by Carey & Lea.*

This is one of the most entertaining and instructive volumes that has been published of the "Cabinet Cyclopædia," and one which, we hope, will have that extended circulation, to which it is justly entitled from its utility and merits. It is a work which should be widely circulated, as it contains a greater mass of information on the rise, progress, and present state of the silk manufacture, together with the best history of the silk worm and mode of rearing, than any with which we are acquainted. The rearing of worms, and the manufacture of silk, are objects of the highest importance to the interest of our country; and the information contained in this volume on those interesting subjects, is such as to inspire the reasonable hope, that the manufacture of this important article, will obtain more attention, than it has heretofore received.—The volume before us contains all that is known relative to the origin of the silk manufacture, with a history of silk to the period when silk worms were first introduced into Europe—also an account of the trade of foreign countries in silk—a description and history of the mulberry tree, with directions as to the best mode of culture—a history of the silk worm, with an account of the manner of rearing under various circumstances and in different countries—a chapter on the diseases of silk worms, and a brief and lucid exposition of the machinery employed in the manufacture of silk, velvet-gauze, brocade, damask, &c. &c. We have rarely perused a work, which has afforded us as much delight and instruction, as the one now before us: it abounds with the most curious facts; and we are confident that all who read the book will lay it down with the boundaries of their knowledge enlarged.

The entertaining and instructive chapter on those wonderful transformations which the silk worm undergoes, in the short period of its existence, we are sure will be read with pleasure. In the contemplation of the history and character of the silk worm, we are irresistibly led to reflections of a lofty nature—insignificant in size, inferior in power, the space to which it is confined never exceeding three feet, it is still calculated to arrest our attention, and elicit our wonder and admiration.

We did intend to have enriched this article with some extracts from this pleasing volume, but time not permitting, we must refer our readers to the work itself: and we take great pleasure in recommending it to their attention, as we are confident that they will not only receive a large portion of intellectual pleasure from its perusal, but their minds will be expanded by the wonderful developments of those secret operations of nature, which take place in the silk worm, and which leave no room to doubt, even in the minds of the most sceptical, the existence of a great, powerful, intelligent, and benevolent First Cause, which rules the heavens and the earth, and governs the whole magnificent universe. A. C. D.

From the Casket.

To the Blind Goddess, Fortune.

The praise of beauty, wit, or worth,
Of earthly mould, I sing not now:
But thou hast drawn these numbers forth,
Dread goddess of the darken'd brow!

Of thee I've heard strange tales, but never
Could *quite* believe them true.
They say thou 'rt fickle, bland'ring ever,
Nor yield thee justice due.

The filleting around thy brow
Is of a texture thin,
And I do really think, somehow,
It lets the daylight in!

But if, indeed, thou art as blind
As any owl or bat,
Thou still may'st *hear* me speak my mind:
Fair goddess grant me that!

'Tis said thou art the friend of youth*—
If so, vouchsafe a smile—
For few have been my years, in truth,
And thou hast *frown'd* the while.

Thy luckless daughter! I have known
For many years together,
Both in the country and in town,
In dry and rainy weather!

Faith, she has play'd me many a prank,
In one way or another!—
I fain would catch her on the flank,
And send her to her mother.

I've heard that you are sweet and mild,
And lib'ral of your pelf—
Then, pray take back your froward child,
And come to me yourself! O. G.

*The Emperor Charles V, or the Great Frederick, or some other old gentleman, once observed, that, "Fortune, like other females, generally bestows her favors on *young* men."

†Mis-Fortune.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

MY BIBLE.

Holiest gift to mortals given,
True unerring guide to heaven:
O may I read and understand
Thy sacred truths, thy great commands:

Strictly obey
That I may stand
On that great day
At the right hand
Of God, my Saviour, Father, Deity.

OSCAR.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

MARTIN WILLIS:

Or, the Career of a Drunkard, Epitomized.

"Take back the bowl! take back the bowl!
Reserve it for polluted lips—
I will not bow a tameless soul
Beneath its dark and foul eclipse."—Warren.

How irretrievable, how irremediable are the manifold ills and grievances of intemperance! How oft does this unconquerable hydra—this besetting demon, more infectious than were the plagues of Egypt, hold the tempting chalice to the unsoiled—the unpolluted—the vestal lips. How oft has it sent its keen, piercing, and relentless dart into the tranquil bosom of domestic happiness and peace; and how oft has it left a canker there to corrode and destroy the finest, and loveliest feelings of the human heart. Time, the great lethe and oblivion for every thing, brings no "healing in its wings"—alleviation is no where to be sought—it still remains an irreducible blot upon the escutcheon of virtue and purity. How oft (excusing a hackneyed quotation,) has it arrayed the *father against the son*—the *son against the father*—and how oft has been the irrefutable cause of dire divisions, between those who before enjoyed all the unalloyed comforts of conjugal bliss, and attachment. But to recount all the ills it subjects "poor human nature" to endure, would require the ponderous tomes of the *quarto*—and to portray in it colours adequately vivid, the lofty and inspiring eloquence of a Demosthenes or a Cicero.

Martin Willis, the unfortunate—the lamented subject of my sketch, was through his short but brilliant life, my most intimate and endeared friend. From our early associations during the halcyon season of life, our hearts had become, as it were, inseparably interwoven. Together we spent happy hours, roving on the verdant mead—together we wondered o'er hill and glen—o'er meadow and vale—together we watched the sly and regular meanderings of the sluggish brook, as it wound its way through the tall columns of reeds that surrounded it, and through mutual confidence of the very "tide of life," seemed to course simultaneously throughout our whole system. How oft do I revert to times of yore, where fond memory delights to dwell, bringing to my thirsty fancy subjects long by. But recollections of Willis float in ideal beauty, around, like mists in the morning air.

———— "His face is now
Vividly in my mind, as if he went
From me but yesterday—its pleasant smile,
And the rich, joyous laughter of his eye,
And the free play of his unhaughty lip,
So redolent of his heart!"

Willis, I feared, was forming a habit that always excited fear in my mind. I was fearful that he had already the viper in his bosom, which was soon to warm him into existence, and give him a fatal sting. Whenever apart from the gaze of others, he would drown his cares in the "flowing bowl." It always demanded and received my severe reproof. He would solemnly affirm that he would never again give occasion for reprimand. My fears were not quieted. He was not sufficiently aware that

"In the flowers which wreath the poisonous bowl,
Fell adders hiss, and venomed serpents roll."

Had we been separated by the "unspiritual god of circumstance," to have travelled in far off climes, a *hiatus* would have been formed in our minds, impossible to have filled. But when I saw Willis indulged his desires in libations, to the insatiate Bacchus, I looked upon his destiny without the guarded affection of a friend; but with a careless indifference, such as is felt only for the sottish and depraved, they, who are lower in the great scale of creation than the veriest brutes of the forest.

Willis was of good extraction. He had the misfortune to lose both his parents in early youth, and like all similar cases it proved irreparable. Possessed of an ample and increasing fortune, he enjoyed at once, all the competency and ease a world like this could afford. His reputation was an enviable one, unsullied by disgrace, and honorable to a fault. He pursued the business of an accomptant in an extensive mercantile house in the city of New York. In the folly and waywardness consequent in youth, he considered his occupation *as degrading*—or as he himself termed it, by way of effecting a *ruse* to acquit himself honorably "*too sedentary*." He wished for more bustle and incident than was attendant on his present employment. His longing, unquiet spirit, continued to make him restless and uneasy, and he finally relinquished his business, to lead as he supposed, the *unoccupied—undisturbed* and *serene life of a gentleman*. He was deprived of the tender and watchful vigilance, that parents would have exerted over him. *It may not be wonderful he pursued the course he did.* He stood alone in the wide world, without a monitor to guide or cheer him. It would have been marvellous had he passed unscathed through its ordeal. He knew his fortune would insure him a welcome reception, into the highest circles; he knew that in personal beauty he was not excelled, uniting feminine delicacy, with a masculine and commanding deportment. Of a tall and graceful form; in dress always the most *recherche;* and with manners of the most winning and accomplished grade, he bore the most affable, intelligent and pleasing appearance. He was soon initiated into the highest circles of fashion; he sported all the coaches and servants, that are necessary to form a prominent feature in "high life," and the favour he shortly won from the belles and beaux of the day, so inflated his vanity, as to furnish a powerful incentive to renewed exertions in the *beau monde*. He soon secured the affections of the amiable, the refined and lovely Julia De L'orme, the adopted daughter of the late General M. De L'orme, of ——. It was subsequently reported that an engagement was the result. She was one of the purest beings of earth's mould; so angelic in her demeanour that fancy claimed her kindred with the skies. Like the young bud just expanding its petals into beauty, there was something irresistibly bewitching about her; a something indescribable; a *je ne scais quoi*, that fascinated the beholder, and intoxicated the senses with a vague and pleasing delirium.

Willis was one pleasant forenoon lounging in his room, and musing over the yet damp leaves of the last novel; alternately soliloquising and sentimentalizing on its contents, when he was disturbed by the servant's ushering in an *exquisite of the first stamp*.

"How d'ye do, Willis," exclaimed Henry Morley, "fine morning this—want your company to-day—a ride out of town is in project—*your dear* (emphatically aspirated,) Julia will make one of the number, and——

"Stop" interrupted Willis, "I am your man—I am always ready. What time do you start?"

"At 2 o'clock, precisely," replied Morley.

"Who's to make the company" asked Willis.

"Why," said Morley "there is to be six of us, and Thomson has promised the use of his large barouche; his own presence and that of his sister, who, with us will make four, the Misses De L'orme (here he gave Willis a *knowing wink*,) and Williams complete the number."

"A select and genteel company, truly," exclaimed Willis.

"Certainly, and shall we number you among it?" asked Morley.

"By all means," replied Willis, and off darted Morley like a shot.

Willis immediately commenced preparing himself for the anticipated party, and at precisely the hour appointed, the carriage containing the compliment in number (with his exception,) drove up to the door of his hotel. Out came Willis and fairly seated, they started off in full glee. He paid his best devoirs to his Julia, and indulged continually in tete a tete with her. The party arrived at their destination, (several miles out of the city,) shortly after the weary sun" had made a "golden set." The moon with her attendant train of satellites, illumined the placid atmosphere, and gilded the tops of the towering pines, as if in silent mockery of poor, unerring man. Not a sound was heard save from the gentle zephyr, as it wound its way almost unmurmuring through the dense foliage of the trees.

When they had finished their perambulations and were ascending the vehicle to return, it was observed that Willis was missing. While venting their surprise (almost indignantly) at such inattention in him, one of the company perceived him approaching at a distance. Presently he came up and all prepared, started off, He appeared listless and sullen. Before they arrived at the city, he had sunk into a stupor that rendered him insensible. They used every possible means to revive him, but in vain, for on arriving at his hotel, he was apparently quite indisposed; so much so that it was necessary for him to keep his bed a day or two without rising.

Reader, you will doubtless ask what was the cause of his ailing. If not, I shall not consider you as interested in my tale. But to explain—he was nothing "more or less," to use an expressive phrase, than *drunk*—yes, dear reader, *dead drunk*. Here the scene closed upon his worth, here it opened on his mad career, and disclosed terrors more hideous than the imagination could compass. His reputation in the fashionable *monde* became tarnished—he was avoided—he was discarded. 'Twas thus he indulged his longing propensity—it proved a bane, and terminated a curse to his very existence. The habit was steadily growing upon him—it was weaving itself with his *very* "being," and sucking drop by drop, without surfeit, the life blood of his heart. Like Laocoon in the iron coils of the Python, he had become inextricably bound, and the monster like the daughter of the horse leech, still crying "give, give."

He in a short time, however, married the object of his cherished regard—Julia De L'orme. "Woman's love is a holy thing," there is naught of earthly form that can effectually interpose it; it requires the last breath of the dying, to extinguish the flame once kindled, and centred on the being she loves. Such was the love of Julia, pure, constant and unwavering. Their loves in fact were mutual. But alas! how soon was her cup of pleasure drained to the dregs, and for it substituted one of sorrow and misery. The vested purity of Julia, claimed no kindred with the licentious and profligate spirit of Willis.

———— "How will the rose agree
With the dead hyacinth!—or the hoary woodbine
Circling a withered briar."

When I gazed upon the heart-stricken Julia during the reckless life of Willis, I oft thought with Gray:—

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

He continued to live a drunkard; that life of all, containing moments of bitterest torments. Peace of mind he never enjoyed, except when in "ungodly glee and revel," he bent his youthful frame over the inebriating bowl. This proved his only source of pleasure—a faithful one—but a source that resulted in misery and degradation—despair and death. He kept the company of low, dissipated young men, and became constant frequenter of the brothel and the gambling house. Here he soon expended his whole fortune, and became poor and needy, without a cent to provide for his maintenance. By the generosity of a few friends he was enabled *to live*, yet he clung to the haunts of vice, like the *babe to its mother*. During all the time Julia was retired and in solitude, like the nun in her cloistered cell—pining away—denying the necessities of life, and noiselessly approaching the confines of the damp and murky grave. 'Twas a sorry sight to look upon such a being—one so pure—so devoted—dying for very grief at the conduct of the being she so adored. Time passed on. The beastly god of intemperance still hovered around Willis, and was daily taking root more firmly. Julia at length in the riotous excess of her husband's debauchery, die—uncomplaining—of a broken heart. Thus was a lovely and blooming flower untimely broken from its parent stem.

"Oh! snatch'd away in beauty's bloom,
On thee shall press no ponderous tomb;
But on thy turf shall roses rear
Their leaves, the earliest of the year;
And the wild cypress wave in tender gloom."

Willis persevered in his ruthless course.—Friends finally fell off, and he was left friendless and penniless. The most abject of poverty's son's—clad in squalid garments, would turn upon what had once been the virtuous and high minded Martin Willis, with ineffable contempt and disdain. He soon became a miserable inmate of the city Alms House.

* * * * *

The keeper a few days since informed me that Willis in a fit of despair, the evening previous, had committed suicide. Thus was a *finale* substituted to this tragedy. All that is now mortal of Martin Willis, reposes beneath a small mound over which rank weeds grow in luxuriance. I erected a slab of white marble to his memory with this inscription:—

HIC JACET
MARTIN WILLIS,
ÆT 27.
ERECTED BY A
FRIEND.

Reader, one word with you. My tale is done. The application you easily perceive. Lay it to heart. If you would live virtuous and happy—if you would live respected and beloved—if you wish your children to inherit a reputable name—if you wish to preserve peace and happiness among mankind—if you wish the causes of charity and benevolence to prevail—if you wish to be feeling and compassionate—if you wish a heart sensitive of misery in your fellow beings—in short, if you wish to die contented and calm—reject the cup of inebriation, as you would the embrace of a serpent—remember that under the pleasure that floats on the surface, lurks the deadly—the inveterate and incurable poison. Like the fabled apples on the brink of the lake Asphaltes—fair without, but within ashes. Beware of this Stygean lake—when it closes upon its victim, like the Syrian flower, it dies in a moment. NORA.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

THE OCEAN.

When all is hushed, when nature is at rest,
I love to muse upon the placid wave;
It imparts pleasure to the troubled breast,
And soothes the passions to which man is slave.
But still I love to see, when tempests lower,
The mighty wave dash onward to the shore;
It throws contempt on art's impotent power,
For nature speaks within its hollow roar.
Time's withering glance makes e'en the mountain wane,
His blighting touch leaves mouldering towers and rocks;
He puts his hand upon the ocean's mane,
But leaves unmoved, his unshorn, hoary locks.
Grim visaged war has waved his crimson wings,
And spoke in thunder on thy boundless waste;
To thee his power no desolation brings,
Whilst his red arm, leaves man, leaves earth defaced.
Unfeeling Ocean! 'neath thy glassy waves,
Lay the bleached bones of maid and warrior proud;
The seabird screamed a requiem o'er their graves,
Thy foam of billows was their only shroud.
Where are the thousands that have spread their sails
To launch abroad upon thy mighty breast;
The voiceless tomb can tell their simple tales,
But sad decay is not on thee impressed.
One thing there is, which can compare to thee,
Whose waves are shoreless—'tis Eternity.

AVON BARD.

FLEA-OLOGICAL RESEARCHES.

[From the Dublin Comet.]

Last night, pursuing my path in an idle yet observant mood, over Black-trial's bridge, and along *New Surry-street*, my attention was attracted by a little show-box, stationed outside the pathway, lit up inside like a magic lanthorn, and adorned by a very moderate transparency, on which was emblazoned, in illuminated letters, the PRODIGIOUS intelligence, that within might be seen a brass cannon, drawn by two fleas!—a superb brazen car, by three!—a French diligence, by five!—and a model of a tortoise, supported by four!—and all for the small charge of one penny!"

So I peeped through the magnifying glass, and saw the miniature lions executing their evolutions merrily in the tropical climate of the show-box. They were harnessed neatly round the neck by a yoke of golden wire, which was plated in continuation, to form traces for each fairy steed, thus leaving them in comparative liberty to pick the several steps, like Mr. Foot Hayne's carriage-horses—(the idea of which is professedly borrowed from the Guacha of the Pampas, but really stolen from the professor in New Surry-street.) The little black cattle pulled all together, very nicely, along a sheet of white paper in the bottom of the box; "because," as the professor explained to me, "they could'nt get any other way." He had relays of all the performers and vehicles—complete "doubles" of the dramatic personæ, like a Parisian manager: and there they laid in a corner, on their backs—cannon, diligence, triumphal car, and tortoise—(or rather turtle, if I might judge from its flatness)—the tiny steeds still yoked by the necks, kicking up their heels in the air, "and resting themselves," as the Professor assured me. According as the duplicates in requisition on the stage accomplished their grand march to the foot-light, or to my magnificent opera-glass, they were unceremoniously streeled back by the wand of their prompter, who thus gave them an opportunity of following their noses anew, which they invariably did, starting with a mettlesome skip, as if glad to be allowed to use their legs in any way, and heartily tired of "resting themselves" by hanging in chains.

I found the Flea-ological Professor a very communicative savant in his way, and so (on Sir Walter Scott's hint) unceremoniously entered into conversation with him. I wanted to steal an opinion as what would relieve the pain of a flea-bite. ("Very annoying, so it is!" to thin-skinned people like me.) Alas! he couldn't tell me! but he gave me some interesting information concerning the "natural history" of his menagerie, for which he seemed to entertain a parental affection.

"Lord bless you, sir!" cried he, "the poor little hanimals never urts me. I never lets 'em be right down droughty, as it were, but I suckles 'em all twice a day regular on my harm or on the back of my and; but if they was near hempty, you see they'd sip wickedly. I had my own trouble before I could bring 'em to this degree of perfection. Now brass wire, for one thing, would not do for traces—it gave 'em a verdy-greasy disease in the neck and stomach, and spoilt their happetites. Silk was always dangling in their feet, or felting into their paper carpet, and it has a drag, a kind of spring in it that they hobject to. Nothing but silver or gold collars will sarve 'em to stick their toes in; I tried 'em on Perry's, and on glazed, out they slipped as if they were on ice. Parchment's too cold for 'em, and it cockles with my lamp heat. At first I had tin cases of ot water under the paper, but that would cool in the frost, you see, and now I've got a lamp instead, burning night and day—a great improvement—it makes 'em as brisk as bees in the sunshine. And the white paper floor must be changed frequently, sir, or the wheel's would't turn, with all the fuzz that the little kattle kicked up."

"How long do your performers live in this line of life?" I asked.

"Why, sir, I have two pair yoked under the legs of that 'ere tortoise lying on its back this two months past," replied the Professor "and they carries his weight very well: he never touches the ground by no chance walking. They are his feet as 'twere, and they feed very well indeed. (They'll live as long as they feed: no longer, I 'sure you.) But I had one fellow worth one hundred times his weight in gold, that I suckled twenty-eight months wanting a day, and that was the oldest flea I was ever acquainted with. He knew how to clip imself properly; but 'tis not every one that has its nack. The nicest point of my French yoke of five in the dilly, is, that the wire-plait-harness hallows hevery one to bite at once, and to take cleverly. I sold a pretty pair that skipped in gold chains, to a gemman who wanted to show 'em to his Majesty, but the gemman wasn't up to the feeding in chains, and so they died, I hear."

"I suppose you 'ave good magnifying glasses for your harnessing jobs," said I.

"O Lord bless you, no sir!" replied he, "I does it with the naked hye. T'other night one beast took sick or sulky, and I threw him into the mud, and yoked another to the cannon by the light of my lamp ere. I've capital sharp hyes. I made two holter needles to hunscrew—one old a humbrella that would hopen! and the other eld a flea and a gold chain tied to it,—all done by the naked hye! But they were a bad street show! People could'nt see 'em! So I sold 'em."

"Did you ever yoke any beetles?" I asked. "They are very strong." "No, sir, never!" replied the Professor. "A beetle, of course, would draw hany think! but the cur'osity is in these 'ere small thinks. I tried dogs' fleas, but they took sulk, and would'nt feed the very second time; so they'd die, you know, and, of course, would'nt do. I might keep a dog or cat, to be sure, to nurse 'em, but that would be hexpensive; and I'd be too dependent: for if the dog was hout a fighting, or the cat gone a wisiting, the cattle might be starved. No, no! Our own are the homely ones for draft, and they are always welcome to myself!"

Here's a natural Philosopher, though, I. Happy in exercising the tender cares of a Pelican to twenty-eight of my mortal foes, the backbiting family of Pulex Irritans!

All this time a select gaping crowd was gathering about the Professer, trying to save their pennies by listening to his lecture. He was just in the midst of an interesting and sorrowful story of the miscarriage of the tandem hanaimal of the Dilly, when I felt the soft hand of a street accoucher in my pocket. * * * * * * *

ON FEMALE EDUCATION.

Education may be considered as one of the greatest ornaments which can adorn a female, and as an indispensable requisite towards forming female character. By it those innate qualities and inborn excellencies which slumber in the mind, are enabled to shine forth with a doubled lustre, thereby rendering their possessors engaging and attractive. It is education which cultivates and improves the female mind, fills it with a useful and wholesome stock of knowledge, and qualifies the sex to pass through life as the bright ornaments to society. It is education which makes the good and sensible wife—the kind, instructing, and exemplary mother; and fits the woman for all the relative duties annexed to the two characters.

A female whose mind is well improved by education, should she even be without personal charms, is far more attractive than her whose face has been cast in the same mould with that of Venus, and whose symmetry of form might serve as a model for a statue of Hebe, but whose mind is barren and uncultivated, and whose only recommendation is her personal beauty. The latter may, by the fascinations of her outward charms, attract around her a numerous train of admirers, who may bestow upon her every encomium which flattery can suggest, or interested motives point out. Her beauty may be the topic of conversation among the gay and volatile, and may form a theme for the poet's muse. This may be the case whilst she is young and blooming, and before the rose on her cheek has become withered by the hand of time. But as age creeps on she will find herself deserted by those whose praises were bestowed upon her so lavishly—her vanity will then cease to be excited by hearing her beauty praised—the Lydian lyre will no longer sound the resistless power of her charms, and some whom she considered among the number of her captives, when she basked in the sunshine of external beauty, and who will then perhaps be united to a woman of internal worth, will now look upon her with cold indifference, and consider her as one who, when young, was to be sure handsome, but at the same time destitute of that refinement of mind which education gives, and which alone can insure a pleasing and valuable connubial partner. She will then discover the uselessness and frivolity of outward attractions without inward qualifications. The truth will then come home to her, that beauty of mind is far more enviable than, and far preferable to, beauty of person.

The former, when young, will be the delight of every company over which sense or good taste predominates, and she will be listened to with respect and attention. The pleasure of her conversation will be sought after by persons of sentiment and talent, whose praises and commendations will outlive the bloom of her youth. She may not perhaps dazzle in the ball-room or figure in the opera, but there are times and places when the gaudy decorations of the one and splendid trappings of the other, will cease to please; when she will shine, and by the dazzling lustre of her mental acquirements, eclipse those whose outward appearance shone with such brilliancy, but who now appear like painted butterflies in her presence. As age advances she loses not her attractions; for

"Neither time nor place can change
The beauties of the mind."

She allows not her time to pass by idly or foolishly. She does not spend almost her whole time, nor waste her almost every hour at her toilet, or before her mirror, arranging the assistants of her beauty, or adding some additional charm to her personal appearance. No: her time is devoted to the improvement of her mind, and in gaining useful information. Years roll by not in vain, but each one finds her possessed of more knowledge, and consequently a greater acquisition to society.

It is the paramount duty, and should be the peculiar and assiduous care of parents and others to whom the bringing up of females is entrusted, to bestow upon them a good education; for that is the basis on which the superstructure of their morals is to be raised, and which is to teach their "young ideas how to shoot."

It too frequently happens that the accomplishment of the person is more attended to than the embellishment of the mind; as if the latter were of minor importance. Mothers too often fall into the delusive opinion, that if their daughters excell in what is denominated the *beau monde*, they are sufficiently educated. They either forget, or give themselves no trouble about reflecting, that the time will come when it would appear ridiculous in the extreme for their daughters to join in the circles, and partake of the amusements of the young, gay, and fashionable—when they will have to lay aside the sports and pastimes of youth, for the graver duties of domestic avocations—when the gaudy dress of the youthful maiden must be exchanged for the plain and becoming garment of the matron. It is by no means reprehensible in mothers to endeavor to bestow some accomplishments on their daughters, so as to enable them to join in the pleasures of youth; but to attend to this exclusively, and neglect the improvement and cultivation of their minds, is highly culpable—besides, it is a dereliction from their duty.

That selfish opinion which too often exists in the bosoms of individuals, should be discarded; of thinking that a limited and circumscribed education is sufficient for females—that the mere outlines will suffice for them—that to know how to read and write, with a little knowledge of arithmetic, is all that is requisite—that they have not half so much need of learning as their opposite sex, because they are not destined to such an active part in the intercourse of life, nor in the framing or regulating of laws for the government of nations—that they have no occasion to meddle with or be concerned in any of the public affairs of life—and consequently a superficial education is all that they require. True, it is not required of them to figure upon the stage of public life. It is not their province to guide councils, to institute codes of law, to regulate and govern the conduct of men. 'Tis not expected of them to wield the pen in the cabinet, nor the sword in the field, in defence of their countries' rights. No, it has been otherwise ordained; the softer and more delicate duties of life have been to them assigned. But it does not follow from this that their education should be either limited or circumscribed: because they have to form and fashion the minds of their children, so as they may make good members of society, and be useful and beneficial to their country, in whatever capacity that country thinks proper to place them—whether in the council asserting their liberties, or in the field maintaining their rights. The task is peculiarly allotted to them, to instill into the infant bosom of their offspring, principles of morality and virtue—to inspire them with patriotism and a love of country, and a willingness to sacrifice every thing for that country's welfare—to hold up to their view, as models for their future conduct, men of talents, patriotism, and philanthropy—men who were distinguished for knowledge, goodness, and purity of conduct. It is the duty of mothers to recount to their children the virtuous and heroic deeds of their forefathers—to tell them it was they who were the instruments in the hands of Providence that established the liberties they enjoy—to teach them to venerate their memories and take example from their conduct. Their province it is to impress upon the ductile mind early lessons of piety and religion—to hold up virtue to it in bright and glaring colors—to depict the blackness and bad consequences of vice—and to enter their children on the path which leads to lasting fame and happiness. In fine, it is the duty of mothers to be particularly careful to form and model (not only by precept, but by example—for it is from them they in a great measure receive their first impressions, inasmuch as most of their time is spent with them) the minds of their children, so as to lay the foundation of future usefulness and worth.

Now how can they accomplish this end, or perform this all-important task, without the aid of a liberal education. They cannot: 'tis impossible. There is no individual of a liberal and unprejudiced mind, but will acquiesce in the opinion that women are entitled to a good education as well as men; because if they themselves have no concern in the busy scenes of public life, or in the ruling or managing public affairs, they are entrusted with the government of those who are, at a future period, to be the props and support of their country, when their predecessors shall have retired to the tranquil and more congenial shades of private life. The education of females should not upon any account be neglected; for it is that which is to make them good wives, good mothers, and good guardians of the morals of the rising generation.

Woman has been termed, and certainly is, God's best gift to man. Without her society, the world would indeed be a dreary waste—a bleak and comfortless wilderness, and "man the hermit." Without the pleasures derivable from woman's company, man's journey through life would be dull, unpleasant, and unhappy. Without her smile to eradicate the gloomy cloud of misfortune, the vicissitudes and afflictions of this life would assume a darker hue, and their weight become insupportable. Woman has been destined by heaven to be man's companion, to accompany him through life, to be the soother of his woes, the comforter of his afflictions, the sharer of his joys, and the partaker of his griefs. When basking in the sun beams of prosperity, she is to rejoice with him; and when the dark cloud of adversity gathers and breaks over him, she is to console him, and in a great measure dissipate the gloom which hangs around his mind. And is this soothing and consoling companion of man's earthly pilgrimage to be in ignorance? Is her reason to remain unaided and unenlightened by the lights of literature? Is her mind to remain unimproved and uncultivated by education? Are her ideas to remain unexpanded and unenlarged by the fountain of knowledge? Are the common rudiments of education—the mere surface of it—to be her portion? Surely every generous and noble minded person will answer in the negative. To act thus toward her, would be a manifest injustice—a total disregard for the good or well-being of society.

A woman of education is the brightest jewel a man can be possessed of—the best gift he can have bestowed upon him. When forsaken by friends, and injured by their ingratitude—when a censorious world falsely reproaches him, and assails his character—when the tempest of adversity gathers around him, ready to burst with all its complicated gloom—then it is that man feels the real value of a well educated woman, in the character of wife—then it is that he receives consolation from the wisdom of her councils, and the poignancy of his grief is greatly mitigated by the persuasive reasoning of her admonitions. Feeling equally with himself the acuteness of his sorrows, but not yet despairing, her inventive mind will create in his bosom fresh hopes and expectations; thus lulling him into a partial forgetfulness of his present ills, and teaching him to look forward beyond the storm, when its raging shall be hushed, and his days be once more happy and tranquil.

The Eve of the Battle of Salamanca, or the Father and Son.

At night, the proximity of the two armies, after the numerous marches and manœuvres of the preceding four days, indicated to every soldier that, on the morrow, these harassing and, to them, unsatisfactory displays of generalship would be terminated, and on the affair being decided, they would obtain a brief respite. No one despaired of success. Fires were blazing in various quarters of our bivouac, surrounded by groups of men, some few standing, but most huddled around the faggots; the eyes of all were fixed intently on the flames, as if its blaze recalled the hearths of their homes, and wafted the fancy of the war-hardened soldier from this scene of excitement, weariness and turmoil to the peaceful roof of his young and unchequered days. Some, however, more light of heart, who veil their cares and anxieties under the guise of a bright visage, and a merry tongue, maintained for a while the lively tale and mirthful sally, extracting at times a corresponding burst from their listening comrades. But even these in their turn merged in the general calm and thoughtful concentration of spirit. Those who feared to wrestle with their thoughts, sought to compose themselves to sleep. Such as stretched themselves on the ground were speedily sound asleep; while others, leaning their heads on their knees, snatched a comfortless and broken slumber. The fires were slowly dying out, or flickering when stirred by some sleepless watcher. Much rain had fallen that evening, and though it was now the middle of summer, the night air was sharp and chilly. I felt no inclination for repose, and having visited the outposts, slowly wandered to a short distance from the camp.—The larger stars only were visible. The scene was as tranquil as a churchyard. The piles of arms, groups of men, and scattered tents, were dimly blended to my gaze. At this moment a murmur fell upon my ear—I approached the spot from whence the sound proceeded; it was of two voices, of a youth and a full grown man. A few steps farther brought me in sight of the latter—I looked on them attentively. Two figures were on the ground kneeling, an elderly man and a youth of sixteen. Their faces were close together, their hands elevated in the attitude of prayer, and their heads directed upwards; their words now dropped distinctly on my ear, I recognised the elderly one, a most meritorious soldier, who had risen from the ranks to Lieutenantry.

Two days before, his only son had arrived from England, as an ensign in the same corps with his father who was justly proud of his commissioned son, a fine promising lad, fresh from school, and from the quiet home of his boyhood, now all at once cast into the arena of death.—Could it be wondered at if his young spirit quailed at the prospect before him, when he compared it with all he had left behind in his native land! That night he had withdrawn with his parent into the solitude of the encampment, where I beheld that father and that son, unseen by them, invoking the Father of All at that midnight hour. The prayer of the son was interrupted by many a sob; his father's low but earn-

out voice in vain whispered consolation; the youth felt awfully oppressed by the sense of his new startling position in consummating his perilous career. Distinctly I heard his young heart unfold all its latent apprehensions, and utter all its doubts and dismays; and then he sobbed bitterly, casting himself on the arms of his kneeling father, whose voice rose louder as he appealed to Heaven to strengthen and shield his boy in the hour of combat. Down he turned his face on his son's and kissed him, with a low whisper. To that son the glory of a soldier's fame, and a soldier's death appeared vain and unenviable; he wished to forsake his dismal trade to pursue an humbler and unaspiring course in the midst of civil life and in the absence of peril, but the old soldier would not listen to these requests; he did not chide or upbraid his son, he knew that nature was strong, and must hold her course uncontrolled. A long silence ensued, the sobs of the youth became less frequent, and at length both arose, the son with a lighter and bolder heart, fortified by the spirit which had regained the mastery, and by the prayers which had not been unheard or unheeded. The father placed his arm round the youth, and both walked leisurely away.

The son did his duty at Salamanca; his conduct was especially noticed and applauded; he behaved like a young lion, and was in the thickest of the death-storm till the close of day. The struggle did not end till night came over the field, but then this young hero's hour was come; it came as he was congratulated by a brother officer on the almost achieved success of the day, when he fell dead by a musket-shot. His poor father sought him among the slain, and buried him in a lone grave near the spot where they prayed on the previous night. From that hour that father pined away; he still did his duties well; death he vainly sought in every succeeding action; at last the spirit was vanquished, and he passed away from amongst us, unscathed by mortal weapon, but his heart pierced by one of those unseen wounds which baffle mortal skill.—*From "Recollections in Quarters."*

Evening Post.

☞ **Containing, perhaps, a larger amount of reading matter, than is furnished in any other paper; its weekly contents are written, selected and prepared expressly for this, and without reference to any other weekly or daily publication.**

The veteran, Matthew Carey of this city, has just published a series of letters addressed to the Hon. Wm. Drayton, and Hon. H. Middleton, of South Carolina, on the subject of the excitement, in relation to the Tariff, now existing in that State. He proposes that none of the duties at or below 25 per cent. be touched, and that those above it, be reduced 10 per cent. annually, until they reach that rate. The whole consumption of articles paying duties in 1831, is estimated at $60,191,536, and the duties on them at $23,617,219.

An action was recently brought in Mobile, by the Postmaster, against William Marks, the master of the steamboat "Sun," to recover a penalty from the defendant under the 6th section of the act of Congress of the United States, for delivering the letters brought by the boat Tuscaloosa, instead of depositing them in the Post office. Judge Breden before whom the case was tried, decided that the penalties could not be recovered, as the conveyance of letters by the boat was merely an accidental convenience—the owners had no express or implied engagement to carry the mail, nor did the boat go into an absolute competion with the general government for the conveyance of a mail.

B. C. Allen, coroner, of Albany, N.Y. was called on Saturday, to view the body of a woman of that city, who was found dead in her bed.—The verdict of the jury was, that she came to her death by suffocation, the same being caused by intoxication. When she was first discovered, her little child was lying on her breast, and playing with its fingers on its mother's face, apparently with the object of waking her from sleep.

The Harrisburg Telegraph, of Saturday, says: "The bill appropriating $300,000 to the branches, to be expended as the canal commissioners shall direct, passed the House to-day on its third reading, and was sent to the Senate."

The same paper:—"A section was introduced into a bill and passed the House to-day authorizing the employment of *two spies* and *informers* in the city of Philadelphia, for the purpose of discovering and reporting those that sold spirituous liquors without license, to whom *forty dollars* per month is allowed.

The last number of Silliman's Journal contains the result of some experiments made at Fort Adams, R. I. by Lieutenant T. S. Brown, to ascertain the relative strength of white pine, spruce, and southern or long leaved pine. It appears from these experiments, that with a given diameter, white pine is about 7-8ths as strong as spruce, and southern pine. Spruce is about 2-3ds as strong as southern pine.

The annual commencement of the Medical School of our University, which took place last week, was highly imposing and satisfactory. At 10 o'clock, A. M. a procession was formed at the University by the trustees, the Faculties, and the Students of the Institution, which repaired to the Hall of Musical Fund Society, where it was received by a numerous assemblage of ladies and gentleman. The Philadelphia Military Band was in readiness at the Hall, and commenced a suitable piece of music on the arrival of the procession. In the order of exercises, a prayer was delivered by the Provost, Dr. Delancey; the degree of M. D. was then conferred upon one hundred and thirty-three gentlemen; after which the Provost delivered a most impressive charge to the Graduates. The ceremony was from time to time enlivened by the Band, whose performance gave great satisfaction to the audience.

We understand, says the N. E. Galaxy, that a fine horse was killed yesterday in a singular manner. In passing up Franklin street, being near the side walk, his foot slipped upon the pavement, and he was thrown down in such a manner that his head struck the curb-stone.—The blow killed him instantly, without causing any struggling, and without his showing any signs of even a momentary suffering.

A poor mulatto girl,—a slave,—has recently been tried at New Orleans, on a charge of having attempted to poison her mistress, and the family. It was proved that she sprinkled some powder upon a dish of oysters, which made some members of the family sick. It came out in the course of the trial, however, that the poor girl was innocent of any evil design. The powder being analyzed, was found not to be poisonous; and the girl in her simple innocence, having been told that it had the charm of love powder, had sprinkled it upon the food, in order to make her mistress love her. It is a touching incident. She wished her mistress to love her.

It is known that in the year 1792, John Pollar, of Manchester, England, spun by machinery 278 hanks of yarn from 1 lb. of raw cotton, which formed a thread 132 miles in length. The quantity of cotton consumed in Great Britain in 1831, was 259,000 lbs.; supposing which to be spun in the same way, it would yield a thread 31,188,000,000 miles long. This thread would be of sufficient extent to tie one end of it to the tail of the looked for comet, and allow Mr. Chas. King, of Dartmoor memory, to hold the other. He might then ascertain its eccentricity, its identity, and aided by his well-known astronomical knowledge, furnish the world with some highly interesting information concerning the expected visiter.

Colonel Bouchette calculates the probable number of inhabitants in the British dominions in North America in the year 1847, at 2,400,000. He states that "the tract of country bordering the north shore of the river St. Lawrence, from Point au Baudet, to Lake Ontario, the northern side of that Lake and of Lake Erie, up to Lake St. Clair, and of the communication between it and Lake Huron, a distance little short of five hundred and seventy miles, and stretching northward from the water to a depth varying from fifty to eighty miles, is composed of a soil, which for productive richness, variety, and applicability to the highest purposes of Agriculture, may challenge competition with the choicest tracts in the new world."

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

A vagabond on Sunday, wandered into a dwelling house in Second street near Spruce, and stole from the mantel in the parlor, a large plated candlestick, and left the room just in season to be detected. The high constables have him in their kindly keeping.

We understand that Mr. J. S. Brown, has made arrangements to open the splendid establishment at Laurel Hill, in the course of next week.

In November last, a case of silver ware, and a case of robes for priests, with ornaments for the same, were imported in the Ship Sully, from Havre, consigned to Rev. Joseph Hughes of Philadelphia, being a present to St. John's (Catholic) Church in Thirteenth street, from the Carmelite Convent of Riom, France. The Custom-house duties amounted to three hundred and sixty-three dollars. Mr. Hughes has petitioned Congress for the return of those duties, and a bill has been reported accordingly.

On Sunday afternoon, about four o'clock, at the corner of Third and Spruce streets, a carriage full of drunken sailors, turned the corner with great speed. A boy, standing at the corner was run over, and had his face very much bruised, and his leg broken, upon which the white party set up a huzza, and drove off at full speed.

An ark of coal, the first this season, arrived at Chesnut street wharf, Schuylkill, from Pottsville, on Monday. The news of the arrival soon circulated, and the freight of the ark was quickly disposed of, at seven dollars per ton. In a day or two and we have no doubt but we shall have an abundant supply, for this market at least.

By a joint resolution, which has passed both houses, the State Legislature will adjourn on Thursday, the 19th of April, and meet to hold an extra session, to district the State, on Tuesday, the 29th of May.

At a public meeting of Young Men, held at the Napoleon House a few evenings since, it was resolved as expedient to form an association, to be called the Washington Association of Young Men, for the proper celebration of the 22d of February.

On Wednesday, between twelve and one o'clock, a fire broke out in a frame house, at the N. E. corner of German and Fifth streets, occupied by blacks. It appears that they were burning shavings in the garret, which caught and burnt part of the roof. No other injury was done.

It is deliberately proposed, though an afternoon paper, that the National Republicans abandon Mr. Clay, and the Anti-masons Mr. Wirt, in order that both parties may unite upon Judge M'Lean, as the opposition candidate for the Presidency.

A man named Asa Martin, was found dead by the road side in Attleboro', the 18th ult. nearly frozen, and covered with snow. In his pocket was found a bottle of gin.

A man named Simmons was drowned in Tuscarawas river, Ohio, 11th ult. while attempting to wade across, being much intoxicated.

One hundred and fifty or two hundred carpenters and caulkers would find immediate employment and liberal wages, on contract for four or six months, at New Bedford, Massachusetts.

The Baltimore Republican of Tuesday says:—"The Union Citizens' Line Steam Boat, left Philadelphia yesterday morning at ten minutes past six o'clock, and arrived here at ten minutes past three, making the whole passage in nine hours, and put us in possession of the morning papers of that city at fifteen minutes past three o'clock.

The most novel mode of noticing the 22d, was at a party of young ladies, who passed a resolution to wear, for fifteen days, a cockade in their night caps!

The dwelling and out-house of Philip Bays, Esq. about ten miles from Baltimore on the York road, were destroyed by fire on Sunday last.

Mr. H. Stoddard, master builder, fell from a third story window in Boston, last Saturday, and was instantaneously killed.

A western paper speaks of a visitor who breakfasted at the table of Maj. John M'Intyre, Indiana, where was present a healthy South lady, 120 years old. Her sight is better than it was at 90—30 years ago. She came to Philadelphia in 1727.

England's Income and Expenditure.—The public income and expenditure for the year ending 5th January, 1832, has just been printed by order of the House of Commons. The expenditure for the year is £47,123,298 3s. 11d. [$209,227,444] and the income £46,424,440 17s. 11½d. showing an excess of expenditure over income of £698,857 5s. 11½d.

Elizabeth Halsted committed suicide, by means of opium, at St. Catharine, Upper Canada, on the 1st instant, because her husband refused to take her to a place of public amusement the night previous.

By a calculation it appears, that allowing thirty-two years for a generation, and reckoning 5,387 years from Adam to the present time, that 141,090,000,000 of human beings have existed on the earth since the system of our globe commenced.

The steamer Hibernia arrived at New Orleans on the 15th ult. from Louisville, reports the loss of the Steamer Amazon, at Palmyra Island—the cargo, it is supposed will also be lost.

We learn by the Providence Daily Advertiser, that the Jury on Saturday evening brought in a verdict of murder in the highest degree against Amasa Walmsley, for the murder of Burke.

Admiral Sir R. H. Bickerton lately died in England; he swells the lists of deaths of Admirals, since the accession of William IV. to twenty-six. The death of General Don makes the number of Generals in the same time twenty-four.

The Ontario Repository says:—The Canal Commissioners have given directions to the superintendents of the Erie Canal to have it in readiness for navigation by the 20th of April. It is apprehended, however, that the damage by the late flood will prove so extensive, that it will not be possible to make the necessary repairs by that time, unless the weather should prove extremely favorable."

It has lately been discovered, says an English journal, that the best paper for wrappers, writing and printing, may be produced from wood shavings, boiled in mineral or vegetable alkali. One hundred pounds of wood and twelve pounds of alkali, will produce a ream of paper.

The Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to open books for the subscription of stock in the Wilmington and Susquehanna Rail Road, have fixed upon the first day of May next, for that purpose, when books will be opened both in Wilmington and Philadelphia.

We learn, says the Windsor Republican, from Piermont, N. H. that the dwelling house of James Kent, Esq. was consumed by fire, on Wednesday night last. The only particulars we gather, and those are of the most heart-rending nature, are, that three daughters of Mr. Kent, *perished in the flames!*

We learn that a little girl, on Friday, in South Fourth street, was standing near the fire, with some Cologne water, when, accidentally, some of it dropped into the fire, and the whole was at once in a blaze. The child was burnt so severely that she subsequently died.

Granite is now carried from Baltimore to this city; a short time ago this article was received from Boston.

It appears from a statement recently submitted to Congress, that the quantity of salt lying in the public stores on the first of January, eighteen hundred and thirty one, was sixty-two thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven bushels; and that within the six months previous to that date, there were offered to be stored, one hundred and eight thousand, five hundred and twenty-seven bushels.

Moncrieff has dramatised Bulwer's last novel, Eugene Aram, and the piece has already been performed at the Surrey Theatre, London. A London critic, speaking of it, says:—"The piece abounds with scenes of intense interest—was played to a crowded house, and announced for repetition amidst the loudest applause."

A patent has been taken out by persons in Massachusetts, for a new stiffening for hats, in which gum copal is an ingredient, which is expected to diminish the consumption of shellac.

The report of the existence of a case of Cholera at Topsham has turned out—a humbug. The editor of the Portland Advertiser publishes a letter from Dr. M'Keen, in which he says the whole neighborhood is exempt from every thing like infectious disease. To this the editor of the Advertiser adds,—"Since the above was in type, we have received verbal information that the report so industriously circulated of the existence of the Cholera at Topsham, has not the slightest foundation in truth."

A Fredonia N. Y. paper says,—"A cause was tried before a magistrate in that village last week, which it may be of some benefit to make public. The stage in passing the sawmill at Silver creek, a few days since, struck against a saw-log that lay within the bounds of the highway, which threw a passenger out and injured him severely. The passenger prosecuted the owner of the log, and recovered forty-seven dollars damages."

The Scarlet Fever is quite prevalent at Norfolk. In some instances three persons in one family have fallen victims to it.

The Small Pox is now prevailing at Rahway, N. J. and several cases have proved mortal.

The Greensborough Patriot, of the 4th inst. states, that on Saturday evening last, Henry, infant son of Henry Humphreys, Esq. of that place, aged between five and six years, while playing with the boys who were tending the cotton machine of his father, was accidentally caught between the cog wheel and wallower, and literally crushed to pieces. The little sufferer struggled a few minutes and expired.

While the United States Court at New Orleans was engaged lately in the trial of George W. Taylor, on a charge of counterfeiting, the office of the clerk was broken open, and robbed of sundry bills of indictment against the said Taylor, and also of some plates of counterfeit notes, which had been used in evidence against him.

Mr. Samuel Holiday, mate of the schooner Ariel, while engaged in extricating the rigging of his vessel in Boston, which had become entangled with another, fell from the cross trees, dislocated his hip, broke his arm, and received other injuries, which caused his death in two hours.—He was forty-five years of age, and has left a wife and five children.

The debtors' apartment of the Allegheny county jail, was completely empty on the 17th ult. Would that we could say the same of all the county jails in Pennsylvania!

The Charleston Courier of a late date says:—"We understand that the new ship Robert Morris, Capt. Dyer, of Castine, which cleared on Friday last *for Liverpool*, has never had any ardent spirits consumed on board, since she was launched; and the crew shipped here for the present voyage, have engaged to abstain from their use—another evidence of the beneficial effects of temperance societies."

We learn, says the Augusta (Ga.) Courier, by a letter last night from Athens, that our University is in a state of rebellious uproar, which had not subsided when the stage left.

Governor Lumpkin, of Georgia, offers $400 reward for the apprehension of John and James West, charged with the murder in November last of James Lochaby, in Carrol county. James West is about six feet high, supposed to weigh two hundred pounds, fair complexion, light hair, has lost one of his eyes, but not perceivable if not closely examined. John West is about five feet ten inches high, dark complexion, dark hair, has a small bit off one of his lips. Both he and James West are quick spoken.

It is stated in the Commercial Advertiser, that the work prepared by Col. Stone, editor of that paper, on Masonry and Anti-masonry, has been put to press, and will be published on the first of June ensuing.

An English paper states that Slomas, the Comedian, was recently baptised, as a christian, in the Great Mazeow Church, in London.

We understand that Beenee, the Mail Robber, and his companion, who recently broke jail at Elmira, N. Y. have been made [illegible] to leave the woods where they had taken refuge, by the severity of the weather.

The U. S. Frigate Vincennes, Capt. E. R. Shubrick, and the U. S. Schooner Grampus, Lt. Tatnall, have sailed from Pensacola on a cruise. Col. Harrison, U. S. Consul for Jamaica, and family, sailed in the Vincennes.

$123 dollars were paid out of the Treasury of the state of Maine, as bounty on the destruction of crows during the past year.

Gen. Kirkland, who was recently elected Mayor of Utica, *declined accepting the salary of the office.* The way of the world is, to *accept the salary*, and disregard the duties of the office.

A young lady by the name of King, died recently at Centreville, from the effects of tight lacing. On opening the body, it was found that the heart was considerably enlarged, and the liver twice the usual size. The surgeons and the jury, were decidedly of opinion that the compression to which the vital functions had been subjected by tight lacing, hastened her death.

A calf from a cow owned by James Ashton, Esq. of Harrowgate gardens, was brought into the city yesterday having two bodies, one a male the other a female, one a dark brown the other light brown, six legs and two tails.

The Greenville S. C. Mountaineer, of the 17th ult. says —"The Saluda Mountains were this week capped with snow. We have had two or three heavy frosts, and all the fruit in bloom have been nipped. There will be no peaches, we fear, this season."

A child aged 3 years, the oldest daughter of Louis Denham, of Douglass, Mass. was last week burnt to death. The father was absent from home, and the mother left the child alone to go for water—when she returned, her first born was enveloped in flames, and parts of her body were literally roasted.

In the New York House of Representatives, "a bill to encourage the propagation of the mulberry tree, and the culture of silk," has been passed by a vote of 75 to 33.

The Washington Globe informs us that the Senate, on Monday, unanimously ratified the treaty concluded by the Secretary of War, last week, by the Creek Indians.

The Senate of this State, on Friday, receded from the amendments to the Western Bank Bill, requiring the sale of the stock at auction; and passed the bill to incorporate the Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank of the Northern Liberties.

We are informed, says the Onondaga Standard, that a store of goods belonging to Messrs. Uneokerts & Huntley, of Salina, was consumed at Orville on the night of the 17th inst.—The loss is near $4,500, without insurance.

Nimrod Wildfire, who took a steam boat through the woods up the Ohio, has literally been beat. A steam boat coming up the Ohio during the late flood, actually got lodged in the top of a tree, and the captain had to cut his way through!

The circulation of Bank Notes in Indiana, for less than $5, is prohibited by a law, which is to take effect on the 1st of September next.

The Hon. H. H. Gurley, formerly member of Congress from Louisiana, died on the 15th ult. at Baton Rouge.

Appearances of an extensive fire in the Piney Woods, Anne Arundel co. Md., were discernable from Annapolis, on Sunday evening last.

A Cincinnati editor apologizes for the apparent antiquity of some of his articles; "they were in type," he says, "before the flood."

CITY POLICE.

Reported for the Saturday Evening Post.

Now this is worshipful society.—Shakspeare.

Tuesday.—A woman, apparently fifty years of age, was the first prisoner brought up this morning. She had been found near the Schuylkill river, in a beastly state of intoxication, and was taken to the watch-house in a most helpless condition. She informed his honor that she had been over Schuylkill, on Monday, on a visit to one of her sons, and that when about starting to her own residence, at the Old Ferry Inn, he had given her a hearty drink of good spirits, to fortify her for the long walk. She was fined and discharged.

Several drunken cases were disposed of, the examination of which exhibited no new feature in that most demoralising vice, and their publication would consequently promote no good object. The besotted wretches who are usually found intoxicated in our streets, are those whom no expression of contempt or ridicule can reach. Punishment of a character likely to be remembered, is the only fitting sentence which each should receive. Admonitions and reprimands make no impression upon the wretch whose heart is inaccessible to the ties of family and kindred.

Some amusement was afforded in the examination of two distressed looking objects, brought up by watchman Arrison, who had found them asleep last night in Water street. The first, who gave his name Timothy Gubbins, was not a bad representation of Shakspeare's Bardolph. His nose was a most luminous beacon, lighting his pathway before him, and shedding a sprightly influence over his countenance. His dress was of the most wretched character—disgustingly filthy and ragged, and hanging together by threads. When the charge was made he appeared very anxious to speak. When he was allowed, he proceeded thus:—

"Yere worship, don't judge me over unrighteously, till ye know as how who I be. My name is, may it please ye, Timothy Gubbins, a decent man when he's sober, and a clever one at all other times, which, to tell the truth on't, is ne'er all the time. Howsomever, yere worship, this time I had the shakes, and I couldn't walk at all, if I wasn't pretty well swiped."

The other prisoner called himself Joseph Yeates, a gardener, late in the employ of Judge Peters. He appeared a good deal mortified at the rigmarole uttered by his companion in custody, and attempted several times, by a brilliant display of eloquence, in his own way, to do away the ill impression which he had reason to fear it had created. He commenced with, "My most worthy judges," and ran on in a [illegible] style of exposition, until he was stopped by his honor, and ordered to pay his fine, and go to his work.

Mr. H[illegible] has had in custody, a young man, entirely of too respectable appearance to be placed in a dock with vagrants, such as we have noticed above. He was discovered in Sixth street above Race, at a late hour last evening, in a high state of excitement, and making much disturbance. When Mr. Hines first noticed him, he appeared to be enacting the part of Tom, as he loudly vociferated for Jerry to come and knock down the Charleys. As he did not, however, he thought it prudent not to attack them single-handed, and he therefore beat a parley, and commenced wheedling Mr. H. with soft words. Mr. H. tried to get him home, but finding that impossible, took him to the watch-house.

This morning, to remove the dishonorable imputations which had been urged against him, he entered into an exposition of his character, which if true, as we have every reason to believe, points him out as a fit subject of pity, rather than an object deserving contempt and punishment. He was discharged.

A watchman passing Decatur street, at 12 o'clock last night, found at the door of a printing office, an old white-headed black fellow, standing in a state of apparent insensibility. The watchman roused him, and asked where he lived. He answered he had no home, for he lived in Virginia. In the watch-house he became rather more communicative, for he was able to assure the captain that he lived in South street. He said he had taken a walk out in the evening, and when some distance from home, he lost his way. He asked direction of a stranger, and was told to follow certain lights. He did so, and got bewildered, and further from home than before. He was fined.

One Job Dictum, from the land of watermelons and sweetpotatoes, was arrested last night in the Fish Market, where he had comfortably coiled himself up in a huckster's basket. He said he had come to market with a load of hoop poles, intending when he "sold out" to go on a fishing cruize for shad. He found ready sale for his cargo, and being seduced by a flattering prospect, he invested the proceeds in a speculation. It proved unprofitable, or rather the end proved that he was victimised by a swindler. Night came on him unawares; and knowing no one here, he had no other resort than to take lodgings where he did.

Job's case should serve as a warning to inexperienced country lads coming to the city alone. They meet with flattering offers and temptations at every step, and are too often led on, until they are completely fastened in the coils of some wily villain.

Wednesday.—This morning several young men attached to two hose companies, located in the southern part of the city, were brought up by High Constable Blaney, charged with being concerned in a riot, on Monday last, at the fire, corner of Second and Union streets. In the affray several individuals were severely wounded. The parties were bound over for trial.

His honor took advantage of the occasion to speak in terms of the severest censure, of the brawls and contentions which frequently take place at fires. He remarked, that as a body, the firemen were generally composed of respectable citizens, justly an honor to Philadelphia; but that their fair fame was frequently tarnished by the quarrelsome propensities of an unworthy few, unfortunately attached to several companies. He felt convinced that every respectable fireman would aid him in endeavoring to put a stop to such disgraceful proceedings as were enacted during the above trial; that they would go further, and disown such members as were habitually prone to create disturbance, and by every possible exertion, endeavor to bring them to merited punishment. For his part, he was resolved to take such measures as would ensure the arrest of every person found fighting at fires.

Thursday.—The first prisoner arraigned this morning, was the young gentleman who was brought up on Tuesday morning, by Mr. Hines, charged with disorderly conduct. Notwithstanding his many promises to the Mayor, that he would behave better in future, it appeared that immediately after his release, he had renewed his intoxicating habits. He was found last night, dead drunk, in an alley in Sixth street.

The young man seemed deeply affected by his humiliating situation. Despite his exertion to remain calm, tears of deep sorrow forced themselves down his face, and heart-felt contrition choked his utterance. He remarked that now he asked but a single privilege, and that was, that he might be allowed to leave the city. He had resolved, he said, to go home, and live in quiet with his family; he could not withstand the contaminating influence of the city. He was sensible of his falling off—of his disgraceful behaviour—of his weakness—and was now resolved to shun the paths of temptation, as the only reasonable way of recovering his reputation.

The Mayor remarked to the prisoner, that on Tuesday he had made similar promises, which he appeared to have forgotten the moment he left the office. He said he deeply commiserated his wretched situation, more especially as he was aware of his being possessed of valuable acquirements, fitted to adorn any circle of society. He felt it his duty to punish him, lest he should again forget himself, and like a dog return to his wound, and to debauchery and rowdiness. He therefore ordered him to be placed in solitary confinement for twenty-four hours, and on his release to go immediately out of the city.

CONGRESS.

In Senate.—Friday, March 30th, 1832.

THE TARIFF.

After the reception of sundry petitions and reports, Mr. Dickerson, from the Committee on Manufactures, made a report, accompanied by the following bill:—

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the — day of ——— next, the following articles of merchandise, when imported into the United States in vessels of the United States, may be entered free of duty, to wit:—All teas imported from China, or any other place east of the Cape of Good Hope, coffee, cocoa, almonds, figs, currants, raisins, prunes, plums, dates, grapes, filberts, black pepper, cayenne pepper, cinnamon, cloves, cassia, nutmegs, mace, pimento, ginger, capers, camphor, indigo, madder, madder root, gum arabic, gum senegal, shellac, lac dye, lintseed, rape seed and hemp seed oil, sumac, argol, woad or pastel, barks, roots, nuts and berries used in dyeing, turmeric, tortoise shell, sponge, crude saltpetre, saffron, sago, olives, India rubber, brass in plates, Peruvian bark, juniper berries, oil of juniper, cochineal, ivory unmanufactured, opium, corks, quicksilver, aloes, ambergris, burgundy pitch, calomel, chamomile flowers, coriander seed, cantharides, castanas, catsup, chalk, coculus indicus, coral, corrosive sublimate, cutlasses, daggers, dirks, down and feathers of all kinds, epauletts and wings of gold and silver, filtering stones, tinfoil, frankincense, gamboge, hair pencils, hangers, hemlock, henbane, hones, horn plates for lanthorns, ipecacuanha, ivory black, laudanum, macaroni, millstones, musk, nuts of all kinds, rattans unmanufactured, reeds unmanufactured, rhubarb, rotten stone, sabres, spyglasses, telescopes, tamarinds in sugar or molasses, bristles, ox horns and all other horns and tips, parts of watches, sextants, quadrants, paintings, drawings, tin in plates and sheets, quills and flax.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That instead of the duties now payable by law on the following articles of merchandise, when imported into the United States, there shall be levied and collected on the same when imported in vessels of the United States, from and after the — day of ——— next, the following duties, to wit:—On all teas imported from any other place than above specified, or in vessels not of the United States, ten cents per pound. *Provided*, That nothing herein contain[ed] shall affect the rights of foreign vessels secured by treaty.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the several articles of merchandise enumerated in this act, which have been, or shall be hereafter, put into the custom house stores, under the bond of the importer, and shall remain under the control of the proper officer of the Customs on the — day of ——— next, shall be subject to no other duty than if the same were imported respectively after that day.

Mr. Forsyth moved to re-commit it to the Committee of Manufactures with a view to have a bill reported which should comprise all the subjects connected with a permanent revenue.

Mr. Dickerson and Mr. Clay successively opposed this motion, on the ground that a report on this class of protected articles required a variety of information which was necessary to just and enlightened legislation, which the Committee were endeavoring to obtain, and which the Secretary of the Treasury was also engaged in procuring from various parts of the country; that, as soon as all the information was received which was necessary and attainable, the committee would report; and that in the mean time the Senate could act on the bill now reported, as it was not indispensably connected with the other branch of the subject. It was urged that the present motion struck at the root of the protective policy, and its decision would decide whether the system was to be abandoned or sustained.

An animated debate, of nearly five hours' duration, took place on the motion to re-commit—in which it was advocated by Messrs. Hayne, Miller, Smith, King, Mangum, Benton, Brown, and Forsyth, and was opposed by Messrs. Clay, Dickerson, Holmes, Foot, and Sprague.

Mr. Dallas also opposed the motion to re-commit, but proposed a middle course, which was to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. Marcy objected to this course, unless it was proposed that the bill lie on the table until the Committee on manufactures should report on the protected class of articles.

Mr. Tazewell, to guard against being taken by surprise at any time, by a motion to call up the bill, and to make sure that it should not be taken up until the Committee reported on the whole subject, wished that it should be made the order for some particular distant day, some day in May next. He then proceeded to argue against the present bill—urging especially a suggestion before submitted by him, that the bill being strictly a revenue bill, although, proposing to reduce duties, could not constitutionally be originated in the Senate.

Mr. Dickerson replied to Mr. T. on the constitutional question.

Mr. Dallas then renewed his motion to lay the bill on the table—pledging himself not to call it up until the committee should report further, or until it should appear that no further report would be made. He did not desire to act on the bill at present; but he did not wish, by re-committing it, to place it out of the power of the Senate to act on it hereafter, if it should think fit.

Mr. Buckner rose to address the Senate on the subject, and to give him an opportunity of doing so, Mr. Dallas offered to waive his motion temporarily; but the Vice President decided that as the Yeas and Nays had been ordered on Mr. Dallas' motion, he had not the power to withdraw it, and Mr. Buckner of course could not proceed.

The question was then put on the motion to lay the bill on the table, and was decided in the affirmative, by Yeas and Nays, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Bell, Chambers, Clay, Clayton, Dallas, Dickerson, Dudley, Ewing, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnson, Knight, Marcy, Poindexter, Prentiss, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Sprague, Tazewell, Tipton, Tomlinson, Waggaman, Webster—27.

NAYS.—Messrs. Benton, Bibb, Brown, Buckner, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hayne, Hill, Kane, King, Mangum, Miller, Moore, Robinson, Smith, Troup, Tyler, White—19.

The Senate then adjourned.

The Schuylkill Navigation open and closed again.—The Miners Journal of Saturday says:—"The business of transportation on our navigation has commenced—the first boat having taken her departure on Wednesday, during the present week, freighted with coal destined for the New York Market. Loud cheers and several salutes of fire arms testified the unmingled satisfaction of the spectators. A prosperous voyage and good luck to her."

"Since the above was in type we regret to learn that a breach has occurred in the navigation at the Peacock locks, situated nine miles on this side of Reading, the embankment connected with the same having given away, which we are informed will be repaired within a few days."

"*No great loss without some small Gain.*"—The prevalence of the Cholera in England has given a new impulse to the cause of Temperance in that country: it being a well ascertained fact that this terrible disease traces out a drunkard with about as sure a scent as a bloodhound the object of its pursuit. It is indeed a melancholy remedy for intemperance: yet if Providence see fit thus to purify the moral elements of society, who shall dare to complain? Let rum drinkers in America take warning, while yet the curse is a stranger to our shores.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

Jealousy and Suicide.—A melancholy occurrence took place last week, at Maidstone. A man named Streeter, and his wife, who had been married not quite a twelve month, were both drowned in the Medway. It appears that they did not live happily together, and on the day of the accident they had, it is supposed, a quarrel; when the wife resolved to drown herself, and unfortunately put her threat into execution. The husband jumped in after her, he supposed, to attempt her rescue; but both were unhappily drowned. When taken out of the water the man was quite dead, his hand grasping the woman's foot. Life was not quite extinct in her, but she soon after died. An inquest has since been held on the bodies, and a verdict of "Found Drowned" returned.

The House of Mr. Andrews, on the road leading to Newport, about a mile from Wilmington, was entered on Wednesday night last, the 28th ult. for the purpose, as is supposed, of robbing it. One of Mr. A.'s sons, in endeavoring to discover the place to which the villains were concealed was fired upon, by one of them, from a pistol, the ball of which passed the skirt of his night-gown, and entered the back of a chair; he then escaped. The robber was traced off from the blood which flooded the floor, must have been severely wounded; but he, likewise, succeeded in making his escape.

The copyright of Casimir Delavigne's new tragedy Louis XI. has been sold to a Paris bookseller for eight thousand francs.

Georgia.—The following, from the National Intelligencer of Thursday, 29th ult., contains information from Georgia, of a more specific and definite character, than any of our previous advices:—

"From Georgia we learn, through a private channel, that the Mandate of the Supreme Court of the States, in the case of S. A. Worcester, vs. the State of Georgia (the Cherokee case) having been delivered to the Court to which it was addressed, a motion was made by the Counsel for Mr. Worcester, to reverse the judgment of the Court, according to the judgment of the Supreme Court, and that the motion was refused by the Court. A motion was then made that the Mandate of the Supreme Court should be placed on the record of the Court, accompanied by a motion for a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and that this motion was also refused. The argument of those motions occupied two or three days, and the decisions were rendered without any written opinion thereon. Finally, a request was preferred for a certified statement of these decisions of the Court, and it was denied; the Judge taking the ground, as we had anticipated of disregarding, altogether, the Mandate of the Supreme Court."

Thus Georgia not only refuses obedience to the Supreme Court of the United States, but does not even recognize the existence of the Court. If this be not *Nullification*, we know not what it is.

Gold! yellow, glittering Gold! How it blinds men's eyes, and perverts men's understandings! Although in the case of Eli Whitney, Georgia nullified the patent law, yet there was afterwards a time, when she held a sound creed upon the subject of the United States' Court, and placed her opinions upon record, in exact unison with the doctrines held by the Court itself. Towards the close of Mr. Jefferson's administration, Pennsylvania, it may be recollected, undertook to disregard a mandate of the Supreme Court, and ordered a brigade of militia to resist the Marshal. But President Jefferson was unyielding, and the State submitted—having long since become ashamed of the transaction. In the heat of her passion, however, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed the following resolution:—

"*Resolved*, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to use their influence to procure an amendment to the constitution of the United States, that an impartial tribunal may be established to determine disputes between the general and state governments."

This resolution was promptly rejected by every State in the Union—and by none more readily and decisively than by Georgia, as the following extract from the legislative journals of that State will prove:—

STATE OF GEORGIA.

In Senate, 25th November, 1809.

"*Resolved*, That the amendment proposed to the Constitution of the United States, by a Resolution of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, and approved by the Governor of that State the 3d day of April, 1809, in the words following: Be and the same is hereby DISAPPROVED by the Legislature of this State, and that the Senators and Representatives in Congress, be requested to OPPOSE the said alteration."

But Georgia did not then know that the Indian lands abounded with GOLD! And this discovery makes all the difference!!

Buenos Ayres papers to the 4th February, have been received at Boston. The British Packet states that a decree was published the day previous, provided that no printing office shall be established without the previous permission of the Government; that no periodical whatever shall be published without such permission; nor without the name of the editor being attached to each number; and that only citizens of the republic shall receive such permission.

The London Medical Journal asserts that "there is no Asiatic Cholera in the country, but the common epidemic disease, and that this disease is not contagious. It is also asserted, that the 18 cases, in a population of a million and a half, has been blazoned forth for wicked purposes and mischievous ostentation. Dr. Johnson observes, if the cholera comes to these shores, it will come shorn of its fatality, and coercible to a degree that will make the terrorists ashamed of themselves."

Dr. De Kay, of this city, who resided six months in Constantinople, has addressed a letter to the editors of the Evening Post on this subject, and observes, "The cholera is not contagious—my own experience is confirmed by that of every oriental physician with whom I consulted. It rarely attacked more than one in a family."

A gentleman from Poughkeepsie relates an occurrence which had occasioned much excitement in that place. A young woman of good character, living as a domestic in a family at a short distance below the village, went out on Sunday afternoon to a wood on the bank of the river, for the purpose of gathering winter-greens. She was found not long afterwards by some black people in the wood, dead, and with other appearances of shocking violence on her person. Two men, foreigners, have been apprehended on suspicion of having committed the crime.

Flemingsburgh, (Ky.) March 24.

Murder.—We learn from a gentleman who stopped at the tavern of Mr. Hord on Thursday evening last, the following melancholy particulars:—

On Saturday the 17th inst. Mr. William Lawson, who lived within a mile or two of Portsmouth, Ohio, came into town, having in possession about $30 in bank notes, out of which he bought articles to the amount of two or three dollars. He remained in town during that day, and indulged rather freely in the use of liquor.—Towards evening, however, he passed through the town, in a direction towards home, but on the following morning, Sunday, he was found at the outlet of the town nearly lifeless, and at first it was supposed that he might have been overcome with the cold. On the examination however by the doctors, it was subsequently discovered that his skull had been fractured by blows given by a club, and the money and articles he had with him being taken, it was evident that the person who had robbed him had also perpetrated the atrocious deed. Mr. Lawson lingered until the following evening, when he expired.—The deceased was at an advanced age in life, and in rather wealthy circumstances; and has a brother residing in this county.

Our informant also gave the detail of another melancholy deprivation of life which occurred on this side of the river, in Greenup, on the same Saturday evening. A Mr. Benjamin Morton, returning from gunning, came to a cooper or some other mechanic's shop, and laying down his gun in a careless manner, the load was discharged, and successively passed through his breast, neck and head, and he died instantaneously, even without a struggle.

A Young Hero.—We copy the following from the Wilmington Journal of Monday:—"The following extraordinary circumstances occurred about a fortnight ago, in the family of Mr. Gagle, a respectable farmer, living at the junction of the Frenchtown and Red Lion roads, about eight miles from this city. Mr. Eagle and his wife had gone from home to spend the night, leaving in the house his son of about 12 years of age, a nephew of the same age, a daughter of about 8 years of age, and a negro boy and girl—the boy about 20 years of age. In the evening, when the children were about retiring for the night, the black boy came into the room and manifested the most brutal intentions towards the little girl, took up a loaded musket which was in the room, and threatened the boys with instant death if they interfered. The boys, who both displayed remarkable presence of mind and intrepidity throughout the whole affair, contrived to secure the musket, and forced the young ruffian from the room. After securing the door, the boys retired to their bed, and the little girl to hers, in the same room. They had been but a short time in bed, when the negro returned to the door, and with violent threats and imprecations began to force it with a heavy instrument, with which he broke through the pannel, and was making his way into the room, when young Eagle, who had the musket along side of his bed, and was coolly watching the operation, took deliberate aim at the villian and shot him through the breast, of which wound he died in a few hours. A coroner's inquest was held upon the body, and found the facts as we related them."

At the latest dates there were fifteen theatres open in London, exclusive of such places as White Conduit House where dramas are occasionally performed.

The following is a copy of an act passed by the Legislature of Virginia, in the course of the Session which has just ended:—

"*An act to amend an act, entitled, an act reducing into one the several acts concerning slaves, free negroes and mulattoes, and for other purposes*; prohibits slaves, free negroes and mulatto preachers, whether ordained or licensed, from preaching, exhorting, conducting or holding any assembly or meeting for religious or other purposes, either in the day or night, to be punished with stripes, not exceeding thirty-nine lashes for every offence, at the discretion of a justice of the peace; any person being authorised to apprehend the offender without a warrant previously obtained; prohibits slaves, free negroes or mulattoes from attending any such preaching or meeting conducted by negro preachers, or even by white preachers in the night time, without a written permit from their owners, overseers, masters, or their agents, to be punished for every offence in like manner; any person, however, permitted to take his slave with him to hear religious instruction, conducted by white ministers, in the night; slaves of any one owner not prevented from assembling at any time for religious devotion; declares that no free negro shall hereafter be capable of purchasing or acquiring permanent ownership, except by descent, in any slave other than his or her husband, wife, or children; no free negro to be suffered to keep or carry any gun or military weapon, or any powder or lead; the arms and ammunition to be forfeited to the informer, and the offender to be punished with stripes as aforesaid; and takes away from the county courts the power to grant permission to keep or carry such weapons, as heretofore; slaves, free negroes, &c. not permitted to sell, give, or dispose of any spirituous liquors within a mile of any unlawful assembly, preaching or other assembly; declares it felony, punishable with death, for any slave, free negro, &c. to assault and beat, wilfully and maliciously, any white person, with intent to kill; punishes with stripes for the first offence, and with death the second. Any slave, free negro, &c. who shall here after write, print, or cause to be written or printed, any book, pamphlet, or other writing, (or knowingly circulate the same,) advising persons of color in this state to make insurrection, or to rebel; and if the offender be a white person, imposes a fine of not less than one hundred, nor more than one thousand dollars; punishes with stripes free negroes, &c. guilty of riots, routs, unlawful assemblies, trespasses, and seditious speeches; prescribes the same punishment upon free negroes for committing simple larceny of money, bank notes, goods, chattels or other thing, of the value of twenty dollars, as is inflicted on slaves by the fifth section of the act of the 12th February, 1828; declares the receiver of stolen goods from slaves, free negroes, &c. knowing the same to be stolen, whether white or colored, as guilty of larceny, and to be punished in the same manner as the thief.

Free negroes to be hereafter prosecuted, tried, convicted and punished for any felony, by justices of Oyer and Terminer, in the manner slaves are now tried, &c. except that for homicide, or where the punishment is death, and the mode of trial to remain as heretofore.

The act to be given in charge to the grand juries, and the attornies for the commonwealth required to lodge information of any violation of its provisions to their knowledge, or of which they have cause to suspect any person, before the proper court or jury. To take effect on the first of July next.

Loss of the Ship Huntley, and Dreadful Sufferings of the Crew.—This ship, the property of Messrs. Cannon and Miller, of Liverpool, and commanded by Capt. Hannah, sailed from St. Andrew's, N. B. on the 12th of January. On the 4th February, in lat. 49 50, long. 21 0, nearly 1000 miles from the coast of Ireland, she was struck by a heavy sea, which stove in her stern. The master and crew sought refuge in the tops where they remained for two days. On the third day, the weather having moderated, they succeeded in getting the long boat out. Unfortunately, they could not procure any provisions, and the master and crew, sixteen in number, committed themselves to the mercy of the waves, with only the clothes they had on, and without provisions, except a few pieces of raw salt beef, without water, and without even a compass. After having been buffetted about for nine days, during which a boy named John Biggin, died from eating the raw meat and drinking salt water, they made, on the 12th instant, Sline Head, and were descried from Boffin Island, about 40 miles from Westport, on the coast of Ireland. A boat was immediately sent to the assistance of the survivors, who were brought into the harbor.—The spectacle of suffering which they exhibited was truly appalling. It was with the utmost difficulty the inhabitants could be got to render assistance to lift them out of the boat, being impressed with the idea that they had come from a ship which had the cholera on board! They were taken to the house of Mr. Hildebrand, and the most prompt and humane attentions were paid to them. They were afterwards removed to the hospital at Westport, having been brought from Boffin by the Hamilton revenue cutter, and were under the care of Mr. Dillon. Two of the crew (the carpenter and a Dutchman) died before their removal. It was feared that some more of the crew could not long survive, having been frost-bitten before they left St. Andrew's.—Captain Hannah, his son, the second mate, and three or four of the crew, are likely to recover.

Jersey against the World.—We are credibly informed that a few weeks since, a gentleman in Warren county, eat the following at one meal, with a good appetite. We should'nt like to board him at two dollars per week. 14 gallons of mush and milk, 48 cups of coffee, a fried shad, two loaves of bread, and a quarter of veal. We don't believe a word of it.

Melancholy Catastrophe.—The ship Sarah, Capt. H. Columbine, was proceeding on her voyage from Bombay for London, when, in lat. 33 42 N. long. 3 47 W., on the 16th of January, a strange sail was discovered on the larboard bow. She appeared to be in distress, having lost her fore-topmast, and her fore-topsailyard suspended by lifts, dangling in the wind, leefore-rigging and her sails much torn. As we neared her it proved a brigantine of 150 tons, and appeared as if deserted by her crew. Captain Columbine ordered a boat to get ready, and accompanied by the carpenter and four seamen, repaired to the wreck. Soon after they had boarded her, with the exception of one man who remained in charge of the boat we saw them exploring the decks of the deserted wreck, and from it throwing into the boat articles of various kinds. The captain then gave instructions for the boat to return to the Sarah, with certain orders for his officers, whilst himself and the carpenter remained upon the wreck. As the boat was proceeding towards the Sarah, we saw from our poop the wreck roll several times very heavily; she was evidently going down, and on a sudden, nothing more could be seen than her maintopmast, which was tossed about as the sea was rushing over her. We then made immediate signal for the boat to return to the brigantine, to rescue those she had left upon the wreck. The boat reached the destined spot, and their remained some time, in hopes of saving those who were the victim to a raging element. We watched with fearful eagerness and anxiety to see if any more were to be seen in the returning boat than the four seamen who were its crew, but discovered that these were all it contained. Another boat was sent with an officer, and the cutter again returned to the wreck to see if any thing more could be seen of the unfortunate sufferers, but nothing could be found except the captain's hat which he had probably left upon the deck. Poor Captain Columbine was beloved by all on board, and even the rough seamen shed tears for his fate. To his passengers he had endeared himself by his gentlemanly manner and kind and liberal treatment; and by his crew he was regarded as a skilful seamen, and a just, kind, and considerate commander. He met his fate at the early age of thiry-two. This truly unfortunate vessel turned out to be a brigantine, the Invincible, apparently bound from Spain for America. She was more than half full of water, and the crew had either made their escape from her in a boat, or had been taken off by some other vessel.—*Western Luminary.*

Henry Hunt, M. P.—This individual has prosecuted the London Times for a libel, which consisted in stating that "the effigy of the recreant Hunt had been burned in the famous field of Peterloo, where he addressed thousands of persons, but more persons danced around the ashes of his effigy than heretofore in the days of his popularity."—The consequence of this statement was, Mr. Hunt said, that his blacking trade was entirely ruined, for his men and horses durst not go about the streets of London. He obtained a verdict of fifty pounds damages.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

BY THE PACKET SHIP LIVERPOOL.

London dates to the 19th, and Liverpool to the 20th February.

From an official report, dated Feb. 18, the following account of the Cholera in England is extracted:—Cases remaining at last report, 251; new cases since former report, 13; died since last report, 19; recovered, 44; remaining, 228.

From commencement of disease,		2739
Deaths,		857
From places where disease has ceased,		1831
Deaths,		514
	Cases.	Deaths.
Grand total,	4570	1371

WM. MACLEAN, Sec'y.

Liverpool, Feb. 20.—The interest which has been felt for some weeks past, in the progress of the Cholera in the north of England and in Scotland has now nearly subsided, partly on account of the great diminution in the number of cases, and of deaths; but much more on account of the alarming announcement, that the disease has made its appearance in the metropolis. The fact was announced on Monday.

Since Monday the disease does not appear to have made any very rapid progress, the whole number of cases announced, up to Saturday evening, being 33, and the number of deaths 19, all of them having occurred in the neighborhoods mentioned in the first official announcement. No new cases were reported on Saturday. The deaths on that day were 5.

Of course, this event has caused considerable exertions to be made in the different parishes of the metropolis, to prevent the spread of the disease, by organising medical boards, providing hospitals, and enforcing a more efficient cleansing of the town.

There were on Saturday, 1 new case and 1 death at Rotherhithe; 1 new case at Lambeth; and one afloat on the river. Total cases since commencement, 33; deaths 19; remaining 14.

The disease has made its way to Glasgow. Up to Friday, out of 18 cases which had occurred in that city, there had been 11 deaths.—*Albion.*

In Edinburgh, 20 cases and 11 deaths had occurred.

London, Feb. 18, *half-past seven.*—A private express from Paris has brought us all the papers of last Thursday, and a letter from our own correspondent, dated Thursday evening. The chief object which seemed to occupy attention in the French capital, was the mission of the Russian Count Orloff to the Hague. It is well known, among the best informed persons, that he was sent expressly by the Emperor Nicholas, to endeavor to prevail on the King of Holland to consent to the treaty framed by the London Conference; but it was thought, also, that if the objections of the King could be reduced to minor points only, the Emperor would take upon him, to obtain the necessary modifications in the treaty in question. The news of the Cholera having reached London, appears to have created great alarm in Paris, and this was considerably increased on Thursday, by its becoming known that two cases of Asiatic Cholera had just occurred in the French capital itself, in one of which death has already ensued. It appears certain, that a telegraphic despatch had been sent by the French Government to Toulon, with orders that the expedition to Italy should not sail. This was in consequence of an assurance made by Count d'Appony, the Austrian ambassador, that the Roman States would be immediately evacuated by the Austrian troops. One of the opposition papers affirms, however, that the expedition has not been recalled, although it expresses a belief, that on its arrival, the evacuation of the Austrians will have taken place. The funds in Paris had been slightly depressed; the 3 per cents closed on Thursday at 66 60.

We learn, on what we deem competent authority, that at the last interview which took place between Earl Grey, and Lords Wharncliffe and Harrowby, the two leaders of the moderate reform party, after a long and animated conversation, in the course of which they suggested a variety of amendments, which were all successively rejected by the noble earl at the head of his Majesty's Government, came to the resolution of giving in their adhesion to the reform bill. Previously, however, to this decision, frequent and angry interviews had taken place between the two tory parties, and it was, we understand, at one of the latest and most temperate of those, that Lords Wharncliffe and Harrowby, finding that they differed in opinion less with the ministerial reformers than the avowed ultra-antis, came to the resolution to which we have just alluded. The bill will, in consequence, be carried with very slight modifications, not one of which will trench, even in the remotest degree, on its leading principles.

It is reported that Poland is to be divided into four Provisional Governments, and that the Diet is to be abolished.

It was reported that Prince Otho, of Bavaria, had been nominated as King of Greece, by the allies; and another rumor was that Prince Frederick, of Holland, had been also nominated.

London, Feb. 14.—It is stated in a foreign journal that the flattering picture of the prosperity of the United States, given by President Jackson in the Message to Congress, has produced such an effect in Hesse Darmstadt, and in other parts of Germany, that numbers of families are making preparations to quit their country forever, and settle in the United States.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

FROM FALMOUTH, ENGLAND.

The packet ship Francois 1st, has arrived from Falmouth, to which port she was compelled to return, when on her voyage home from Havre.

We are indebted to captain Skiddy for a Falmouth paper of the 24th February, the dates it contains from London are not later than those already received. The only item of any interest we find therein, is the following in relation to Don Pedro's expedition, which was brought to Falmouth by the British packet Pigeon.

On the 16th inst. in 40 8. N. long. 21 42. W. the Pigeon fell in with Don Pedro's squadron bound to Terceira, with a contrary wind, the latter beat to quarters, supposing her to be one of Miguel's cruisers. Afterwards colonel Hodges, who commands the troops, went on board the Pigeon, and stated that the whole of the expedition was animated by the best spirits.

H. M. Packet Pigeon has brought some $120,000, 40,000 of which she obtained from the wreck of the Thetis frigate, at Cape Frio.

At Amsterdam, in 1813, there were 7,342 births, 7,138 deaths, 1,195 marriages, and six divorces. Of the births, 6,736 were legitimate, and 606 natural children, making an average of less than one illegitimate child in every ten births. If this proportion is correct, there is more morality at Amsterdam than in Paris, where the proportion is about one in three, or at least one in four. It has been remarked that amongst the legitimate children there are more boys than girls, whilst in the illegitimate births the number of females is the greatest. The same observation has been made in other places, but it is a result that it would be very difficult to account for.

A great improvement has recently been made in the construction of piano fortes, by the introduction of a steel plate for the pins, and the mode of fixing the wires, by which means more tone is produced, the necessity of twisting the wires is superseded, and they are less liable to break, or, if broken, they are more readily replaced. When, also, an instrument is new-stringed, it is sooner brought to concert pitch, and requires much less tuning afterwards. On this principle the wires may be stretched a fourth above concert pitch; and it possesses the great advantage of remaining in tune, when played upon, much longer than those on the old plan.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Caledonia, captain Graham, arrived last night with London papers of the 29th February, and Liverpool to the 1st March. They possess as little interest as the papers by the Rhone. The reform bill had not yet found its way through the house of commons. The Cholera excites daily less apprehension, though the number of cases in London has not diminished.

The Duke of Richmond, it is positively stated, is to be appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Paris papers state, that a duel was fought on the 20th of February, in the Bois de Boulogne, near Paris, between the Count Leon, a natural son of Napoleon, and Mr. Hesse, an Englishman, and aid-de-camp of the Duke of Wellington. The natural son of Napoleon killed the aid-de-camp of the Duke of Wellington.

Official information has been received from Hanover that the Cholera had ceased, and that from the 1st of February, clean bills of health had been granted.

THE MARKETS.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

WHEAT FLOUR, per bbl. fresh from wagons	$4 87½
do. do. do.	4 60
WHEAT, per bushel	1 00
do.	90
RYE, per bushel	70
CLOVER SEED, per bushel	5 25
TIMOTHY SEED, do. do.	2 25
CORN do. do.	37½
BARLEY, Good, do.	1 00
FLAXSEED, do.	1 65
OATS, from wagons, do.	45
WHISKEY, do. per gallon, in hhds.	26
do. do. do. in bbls.	28
COTTON, per lb.	11
BUTTER, No. 1, in kegs, per lb.	10
EGGS, per dozen	11
SALT, Ground, per bushel	50
do. fine do.	56
LARD, per lb. Western	8
TALLOW, do.	7½
HAMS, Western, per lb.	10
do. do. do.	7
BEESWAX, do.	19
LINSEED OIL, do.	95
FEATHERS, do.	48
COMMON WOOL, washed	40
HIDES, Rio Grande and La Plata, per lb.	17 to 18
LEATHER, SOLE	24 to 27
LUMBER—White Pine boards, per 1000 ft.	$15 to 23
Yellow Pine	13 to 16
Oak, joice	11 to 00
Hemlock, do.	6 to 7
Shingles	16 to 23

FLOUR MARKET.—Superfine flour continues dull at $5, sales being principally for home use. Rye Flour ... at $4.12½. 315 hhds. Corn Meal sold at $12.25, and ... small lots in bbls. at $2.56.—A small lot of Southern ... sold at 104 cents, and three boat loads fine Susquehanna, for family flour, brought 106 cents. But little ... at market, and better prices obtained. Whiskey has ... to 29 cents in barrels, and 24 to 26½ cents in hhds. ... store.

Sales of Public Stocks, in this City, DURING THE PAST WEEK.

			Per Prices
... United States 4½ per cents of 1832 at par			
... Union Canal Stock, redeemable in 1840		103	100
... shares Bank of the United States		124½	100
do.	do. do.	124½	100
do.	do. do.	123½	100
do.	Mechanics Bank	48	25
do.	Schuylkill do.	40	20
do.	Phœnix Insurance	87	00
do.	Camden and Amboy Rail Road	100	35
do.	Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Rail Road	90	25
do.	North American Coal	10½	25
do.	do. do.	11	25

Furnished by Solomon Lelson, Stock and Exchange Broker, No. 44 South Third Street.

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:

Saturday, April 7, 1832.

To Readers and Correspondents.

Miss A. M. B. the author of "The Meeting," recently published in this paper, will oblige us by leaving her address at our publication office.

"The Lady's Answer," will be published shortly. Matter previously received must take precedence.

"B" is inadmissable.

The articles furnished by "Vine," "Orie" and "E." we cannot find room for at present.

JULIET is a welcome correspondent.

The selection by M., is an incorrect version of an old story, or it has been mangled in transcribing. A fair copy will be published.

The translation by Felicasis, is acceptable. The length of some other articles previously furnished by the same hand, is the principal objection we have against their appearance.

A subscriber at Albany, N. Y., complains that the Caskets are late in coming to hand. We assure him they are regularly forwarded early in the month. The delay in the January, February, and March numbers may have been occasioned by the closing of the Hudson River, and the difficulties attending the transportation of a large bundle by mail. Our agent at New York, we are persuaded, is indefatigable in fulfilling all matters which come properly under his care.

Publishers of periodicals and the public generally, are cautioned against trusting a certain WILLIAM J. JOHNSON, teacher, late of Upperville, Va., he having recently absconded, after defrauding numbers of individuals out of their just rights. The publisher of the Saturday Evening Post, thinks it his duty to make this public announcement of Johnson's villainy, as he has collected money from the subscribers to his paper, of which he has never returned any account.

According to the calculations in our almanacs, Easter Sunday, this year, falls on the 22d instant. A writer in a Kingston, N. Y. paper, boldly asserts that this disposition of the day is incorrect, as it falls on the Sunday previous, the 15th inst.

Turning to a work which in this and all similar matters, is accredited authority, we find that the rule for the celebration of Easter, as fixed by the council of Nice, in the year 325, is, "that it be held on the Sunday which falls next after the full moon following the 21st March, *i.e.* the Sunday which falls next after the first full moon after the vernal equinox."

The full moon this year, says the Kingston writer, is on Saturday, the 14th April, and of course, the next day being the first Sabbath, the 15th day of the month is certainly Easter.

We should be pleased if some one of our city astronomers would send us an article, elucidating this matter.

A bill has been reported in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, entitled "a bill to prevent the migration of negroes and mulattoes into this commonwealth," of which the following are the principal provisions.

Section 1st, renders it unlawful, after the first day of June next, for any negro or mulatto to emigrate into and settle in this state, unless said negro or mulatto shall, within twenty days after his or her arrival, enter into bond, with good security, before the clerk of the court of Quarter Sessions, in each county, in the sum of $500, conditioned for the good behaviour of such negro, and for his or her maintenance should he or she become chargeable as a pauper.

Section 2d, gives authority to any constable to arrest any negro found remaining within the limits of the state, and not complying with the terms of the first section of this act; and to any Alderman or Justice of the Peace, before whom such negro may be brought, to inflict such punishment upon him or her, as is now directed in the case of vagrants.

Section 3, dmakes it the duty of the clerk of the Court to furnish to each negro who shall have a bond, as above described, with a certificate of that fact under the seal of his office. It also renders any inhabitant who may harbor, employ or conceal any negro not complying with the terms of this act, liable to the penalty of fifty dollars, to be recovered before any Alderman or Justice of the Peace, by action of debt, in the name of the commonwealth, one half of which sum is to be paid to the informer, and the other half to the overseers of the poor.

Section 4th requires all assessors, in addition to their present duties, to take a census of all negroes and mulattoes, who shall have resided within the several counties on or before the first of June next, and return the same to the commissioners, and the commissioners are required to have the same arranged in alphabetical order and printed, and to furnish each magistrate with a copy thereof. It also renders every negro who may remove from one county to another, liable to the penalties of the first and second sections, unless he shall produce the certificate of the clerk of the court, of his previous residence in the county from which he removed, of which his name on said census shall be evidence.

SHIPWRECK.—The fine packet ship DE RHAM, belonging to the Havre and New York line, went on shore on Saturday evening last, on the western edge of Rockaway Beach, about three miles from Long Island shore. She had all sails set, and was running at the rate of nine knots, when the calamity happened. Information of the distress of the crew was communicated to other vessels by signal, and assistance was promptly rendered. The principal part of the cargo, it is feared, will be lost. The De Rham left Havre on the 21st February. Her cargo was very valuable; about $32,000 was insured upon it in three offices in New York.

Most of our city readers, we presume, have seen the handbills pasted on the corners of the streets, informing a certain gentleman who a few evenings since, knocked down and robbed another gentleman, *that he is well known*, and that if he desires to escape punishment, he should deliver up the watch, &c. to the rightful owner. Very many also, we suspect, were disposed to wonder that so much courtesy was shown to a *highwayman*, especially when the defrauded individual sustained a severe beating, in addition to the loss of his property. We are unable to solve the problem satisfactorily, and only allude to the subject, to introduce the following "Card," which we take from the Baltimore Patriot of March 30.

"A CARD.—The *gentleman* who put himself to so much trouble last evening at the MUSEUM as to cut off one of the skirts of my coat, is hereby informed, that by returning the TOBACCO (which he took to be a pocket book) and my 'HANDKERCHIEF, he can have the remaining part of the coat by applying to S. W. M. through the Patriot or Post office."

An Irish servant girl, named Helen Manno, employed in a public house in Troy, N. Y. was so severely burnt, a few days since, by her clothes taking fire, that she expired in a short time after. She was placing a candlestick on the mantel shelf, while the family were at breakfast, when her apron took fire, and she was instantly enveloped in flames. Her cries brought in the family to her assistance, and although a young man had the presence of mind to seize a bed quilt and wrap her in it, her hands and nails were burnt to a crisp, and the skin from her elbows was stript off in the attempt to extinguish the flames. Her neck and face were also shockingly burnt. After enduring the most excruciating pain for forty-eight hours, she was released from her suffering condition by the hand of death.

FOOD FOR ANTIQUARIANS.—A correspondent of a daily paper states, that in digging out the foundation of the projected Philadelphia Exchange, in Dock street, the workmen came to an old tan yard, with a part of the former vats in place. There appears to have been a natural spring and a run of water, upon the ancient banks of which the vegetable remains are converted into a black combustible substance, resembling PEAT. Some persons were astonished to find the planks of the vats in such a state of preservation, but this is one of the properties of peat. In the B. Philosophical Transactions for 1734, there is a letter from Doctor Balguy, giving an account of the preservation of two human bodies in peat for 50 years. The one, a male, was perfect, his beard was strong, the hair of his head was short, and his skin hard, and of a tanned leather colour; the joints of his legs played freely, without the least stiffness. The other, a female, was more injured, but her hair was like a living person's.

In excavating a cellar for a building about to be erected in Second near Chesnut street, several human bones were discovered, in what appeared to be "made ground," and afterwards a tombstone, bearing record of the decease of "M. Fane, aet. 64." The site was probably, at one time a grave yard.

Appearances indicating ancient graves, were also discovered, says a morning paper by the workmen employed to dig out the ground for an addition to Mr. M'Cauley's oil cloth carpet manufactory, at Bush Hill. The graves were about 30 in number; situate about two feet apart, arranged in two parallel rows, running north and south, commencing on the south side of Fairview street, about ten feet east of Schuylkill Fifth street. They were all exactly of the same dimensions, namely, 5 feet in length, 2 feet in width, 1 foot 6 inches in depth, from the surface of the earth to the place where the remains were found, and thence 2 feet 6 inches more to the bottom of the deposite. The ground between the surface of the earth and the deposite was gravel covered with a thin soil, and its compactness and consistency was such that no one would have conjectured that it had been disturbed. The spaces containing the deposite were bounded by straight lines at right angles, as if these had once been boxes, or coffins, but no vestige of wood or nails could be traced. Each space contained a grey earth to ashes, which when examined, proved to be animal remains. They were all except two, full of this substance, those two were half full; no bone or tooth was discovered.

From the United States Gazette.

MR. ATKINSON'S Casket for April, shows that extensive patronage has only stimulated him to more extensive exertions to gratify his readers. A great variety of pleasing and interesting extracts and original compositions fill the closely, and we may add, well printed pages. Among the latter, is the biography of Napoleon, preceded by Perkins's beautiful engraving of the Emperor, and explanations of cuts, illustrative of Calisthenic exercises. Among the former, is the prize story of Retribution, from the Albany Gazette. By the way, that should have been credited to its author, W. G. Clark, Esq. of the Gazette.

Our friend of the Gazette has overlooked the name of the writer of Retribution; it is conspicuously inserted immediately under the title.

The splendid new edifice in Thirteenth street, St John's Church, will be consecrated as a place of public worship, tomorrow morning. Service to commence at half past ten o'clock.

The corner stone of a hospital for the blind, erected in pursuance of the last testament of James Wills, was laid, with becoming ceremonies, on Monday last. The site is immediately opposite the public square in Race street, near Schuylkill Fourth street. An appropriate address was delivered on the occasion by John Moss, Esq.

THEATRICAL.

The splendid Opera of CINDERELLA was reproduced at the CHESNUT STREET THEATRE, on Monday evening. The house was well filled in every part. The piece was performed with great spirit, and with evident satisfaction to the audience. Mr. Jones was in excellent tune, and Mrs. Austin as effective with her vocal abilities as on former occasions. Mr. Rowbotham appeared in the part heretofore assigned to Mr. John Fisher, and his excellent personation of the character, gave us a much higher opinion of his musical powers than we before possessed. The part of Pedro was also transferred to Mr. Watson, and efficiently sustained. The opera has been performed several evenings since, generally to full houses. The piece is unquestionably full of interest. Nothing equal to it, in the musical line, has ever been produced in this city, and it is a matter of marvel, considering the refined taste of our citizens, that the theatre is not beset with crowds each night of its representation. The major part of the choruses are excellent compositions, and when performed by efficient vocalists, as they usually have been, they produce a powerful effect on the audience. Among the tenor and bass singers, are several possessing rich musical voices, which are heard with great advantage from the stage.

Mr. Maywood, one of the managers, took a benefit on Thursday evening, appearing in the part of John Howeston, in the Scotch play of *Gleneund Brig*. We were pleased to see a full house. In his particular line, Mr. M. stands unrivalled.

Mr. E. FORREST took a benefit at the ARCH STREET house on Wednesday evening. The tragedy of *Brutus* was performed to a full house. The success of both theatres, at the close of the season, is somewhat surprising, and can only be accounted for by referring to the commendable exertions made by the managers of each, to present rich entertainments. Mr. F. proceeds to New York, to fulfil an engagement with Mr. Simpson.

The *Busy Body* was produced on Tuesday evening, for Mr. Wemyss' benefit. The character of Marplot and Sir Francis Gripe, were performed excellently well, but the piece was spoiled by the introduction of a book in the hands of Mr. Thayer, obliged to read the part of Sir George Airy, owing to the indisposition of Mr. Murdoch, to whom it had previously been allotted.

Mr. Hackett has produced the *Lion of the West* at New Orleans. It was received with much applause.

LITERARY NOTICES.

"The Life of Belisarius, by Lord Mahon." Published by Carey & Lea, Philadelphia.

Perhaps there is no individual within the reach of biography whose character and history are more fraught with interest and instruction than Belisarius. Born in a sliding age and in a degenerate empire, his life was yet an exemplification of almost every human virtue. He raised himself to rank by his own genius, and having attained power, exercised it only for the good of his country and his king. Invited by all that could intoxicate and tempt, he yet preserved his integrity unstained; attacked by all that treachery and ingratitude could array against him, his fortitude remained unshaken. He became the master of kings and the conqueror of empires, yet he laid his spoils untouched at the feet of his country. He was wooed by nations he had conquered to become their king; but he preferred the consciousness of being a faithful subject to the glory of becoming a treacherous monarch. With such virtues it might be thought his laurels would have been cherished, his sufferings soothed, and his age blessed by the grateful hand of royalty. On the contrary, his fate is perhaps the blackest instance of ingratitude which remains on record to reproach humanity. After Belisarius had won empires for his royal master, after he had done more than ever subject before or since accomplished for his sovereign, after having spent his life in incessant toil and danger—with a love the most disinterested and a fidelity the most fond—that monarch, with an ingratitude as base as it is unexampled, under the influence of an unworthy suspicion, stripped him of rank and power, robbed him of his substance, deprived him of his eyes, stamped him with infamy, and thrust him forth into the streets of his capital; blind, friendless, and helpless, to beg a miserable sustenance from the sneering charity of the passer by. Thus died Belisarius.

Such a character could not but excite interest. Yet heretofore the student has been forced to glean the story of the noble but unfortunate Belisarius from the disjointed, inaccurate and unsatisfactory histories of the age. In the work before us, we have a clear, connected and copious view of his public and private life; of the bold, spirited, and guilty Antonina, and the savage-hearted conquerors who overrun the fair fields of Italy, and quarrelled over the grave of Rome for the spoils of Roman conquest. The arrangement of the author is lucid, his researches apparently profound, and his reasoning ingenious and accurate. In style, though occasionally affected and impure, he is generally forcible and sometimes even eloquent. On the whole, we do not know a work which, by the manly vigor of the style and sentiment, and the interesting nature of the facts narrated, so completely excites and rewards the curiosity of the reader.

Messrs. Carey and Hart have just republished another number of the *Working Man's Companion*, published originally in London, under the patronage of the society for the diffusion of Useful Knowledge. It is devoted to a very important subject—the rights of industry, and how they are influenced by capital and labour—and contains, so far as we are conversant with the matter, a clear and lucid exposition of the rights and privileges of the working man, his influence in society, his relative position to others, and the course to be pursued to advance permanently his interests. Of the general character of this publication we have before spoken in favourable terms, in noticing the early numbers of the work. The present fully sustains the high opinion which we then formed of the motives of the gentlemen who are attached to the society which encourages their dissemination. A more appropriate work for the labouring classes of this country, we are not acquainted with.

A Preliminary Dissertation on the Mechanism of the Heavens. By Mrs. SOMMERVILLE.—*Carey & Lea.*

The subject of this work is one which cannot fail to interest every curious and aspiring mind, and the effort to relieve it from scholastic embarrassments, and to introduce and familiarize it to the youthful student, merits and will no doubt receive encouragement. The study of astronomy is not so common as we think it should be. No science tends in a greater degree to expand and elevate the mind, and to induce a habit of reflection more useful than knowledge itself. We would therefore rejoice to see a work, which thus familiarizes the elementary truths of this sublime science, completely successful.

Salmonia, or the Days of Fly Fishing. By SIR H. DAVY.—*Carey & Lea, Philadelphia.*

This little work on angling mingles the gravity of philosophy with the light and playful charms of conversation. Its style though familiar is unexceptionable, and the charm of knowledge and wisdom which he has thrown around this trifling subject, almost persuades us to become a disciple of Isaac Walton, the patriarch of anglers, of whom, by the by, Byron has this savage couplet:

"The quaint, old, cruel coxcomb, in his gullet
Should have a hook, and a small trout to pull it."

Trout fishing in this country is a most delightful amusement. Those who have traced up our mountain brooks far into the recesses of the forest, where the silence is only broken by the brawling of the waters or the wild melody of the mocking bird, and the solitude disturbed but by the wild deer as he breaks through the tangled bushes, gazes upon the intruder, and then bounds back into the forest—those who among such scenes have lured the trout from its chrystal bed, will consider the "solitary vice," as angling is called, one of the most delightful in the calendar. To the general reader this work will be found interesting; to the sportsman invaluable.

BEWARE OF IMPOSTORS.—The public are cautioned against certain impostors travelling about the country under the names of Fire King, *America* Fire King, *Real* Fire King, &c. Two of the *genus* came to this town during the present week. One offered to go into an oven and cook a beefsteak, swallow arsenic, &c. *provided* the sum of one thousand dollars should be "subscribed as an equivalent." He, however, settled his printing account, at least. The other, a mere lad in his appearance, wearing a travelling cap, but he took good care to conceal his name, after amusing the credulous two or three nights, pretending to swallow boiling oil, melting sealing-wax, &c. decamped between two days, leaving his bill for printing unpaid.—*Petersburgh Intelligencer.*

[The same fellow played us the same trick.]—*Alexandria Gazette.*

Our readers will recollect that a week or two since we made a similar announcement. Surely these should be sufficient to guard the public against further depredations.

The dog law of the city went into operation on Wednesday last. Persons owning valuable dogs should be particular in keeping them properly muzzled. The ordinances of the Northern Liberties, prohibiting dogs running at large, will be enforced after the 10th inst.

At an election of the German Reformed Church of this city, held on the 2d inst. the Rev. Wm. T. Sprole, of Baltimore, was unanimously elected pastor of said Congregation.

Preparations are making for celebrating, with becoming festivities, Friday next, the 13th instant, as the anniversary of the birth-day of JEFFERSON. An oration, we understand, will be delivered in the course of the day, by Anthony Laussat, Esq. and the Declaration of Independence will be read by Dr. A. C. Draper. In the afternoon a respectable number of gentlemen will partake of a supper, to be furnished in one of our largest halls.

The annual yearly meeting of the large and very respectable society of Friends, will commence in this city, on Monday next. A very large number of the members of the society, from the adjacent counties, have already arrived, and others are coming in hourly. The succeeding week will be one of bustle.

The Philadelphia annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will hold its session, this year, at Wilmington, Delaware, commencing on the 12th instant. A General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church—consisting of delegates from all the annual conferences in the United States—will be holden in this city, on the first day of May. It will probably continue in session several weeks. The General Conference has jurisdiction over all matters connected with the discipline and government of the Methodist Society. In the course of the approaching session, a petition, we understand, will be submitted, asking a repeal of the law which prevents the introduction of pews in Methodist Churches. Should the petition be granted, two churches of this denomination of christians, will be immediately erected, and the seats made in the form of pews, as in most other places of worship.

The Easton (Md.) Gazette states that great numbers of Philadelphia Oystermen are in the narrow waters of Chester River, "taking and destroying all the oysters within the reach of their large drags." The citizens of Kent and Queen Ann counties are about turning out to expel them by force. It is in contemplation to send an armed detachment down among them, more effectually to enforce the laws of Maryland.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—The New York Courier publishes the following extract of a letter, dated Green Bay, Feb. 7th, 1832.

"I am sorry to inform you of a distressing occurrence which took place at Fort Howard this morning. A soldier named Doyle of (F) Company, 5th Infantry, was found to be intoxicated, and was sent to the guard house by Lieut. A. B. Foster, upon Doyle's arrival at Lieut. Foster's quarters, he reprimanded him, when some altercation took place. Doyle left Lieut. Foster's quarters, ran across the Parade to the guard room, there seized a loaded musket—returned to Lieut. F.'s quarters, rushed by one of the guard who had been previously placed over him, ascended the stairs, opened the door, presented his musket and fired. The ball passed through the body of Lieut. Foster and broke his left arm, and in about three minutes he expired from his wounds. He will be interred to-morrow. Thus has a fine and promising young officer, in the flower of his age, been cut down by a hardened and abandoned villain. The murderer is in close confinement in the guard house—he expresses neither repentance nor contrition. Lieut. Foster is much regretted by all who knew him.

A NOVEL CASE.—The Pittsburg Manufacturer of Saturday last states, that on the Monday previous a somewhat singular suit was in progress before Judge Riddle of that county. It was founded on a complaint urged against a certain John Wallace, in consequence of the manner in which he obtained his recent appointment as Justice of the Peace for Pitt township. It was alleged that the appointment had been procured of the Governor, by cutting the signatures of many respectable individuals in Pittsburg and vicinity, from a petition for opening a turnpike road from that city to the Six Mile Ferry, on the Monongahela. The deposition of nineteen individuals, who had signed said turnpike road petition, were taken, and have been forwarded to the Secretary of State, to be by him submitted to the members of the Legislature. "Petitions" adds the Manufacturer, "both for and against Mr. Wallace, are now, we understand, in circulation for signatures through the city and its vicinity. In the Mercury of yesterday, we observe the names of upwards of three hundred individuals testifying to the good character of Mr. Wallace."

The amount of toll received last week for passing over Norristown bridge, amounted to between 70 and 80 dolls. —which exceeds the amount of any other week since the bridge was erected.

New agents for the S. E. Post and Casket.

Elizabethtown, N. Y.	A. C. Hand, Esq. P. M.
Upperville, Va.	Wm. O. Chilton.
Fredericktown, Mo.	Zenas Smith, Esq. P. M.
Onondago Hollow, N. Y.	R. Smith, Esq. P. M.
Chitenango, N. Y.	B. T. Bruff, Ast. P. M.
Washington, Pa.	Th. Jefferson Morgan.
Emmettsburg, Pa.	Jacob Snider.
New Berlin, Pa.	M. Rohm.
Canton, Salem co. N. Y.	David Jayne, Esq. P. M.
Coosawhatchie, S. C.	M. J. Bockner, Esq. P. M.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, April 7, 1832,

Will be presented the admired Operatic Drama of

MASSANIELLO.

Massaniello, Mr. J. R. SCOTT | Fenella, Miss ROCK.

Comic Song .... Mr. HILL.

To conclude with the Farce of

THE HUNDRED POUND NOTE.

O'Shocknessy .... Mr. J. GREEN
Harriet Arlington .... Miss ROCK.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, APRIL 7.

Will be presented for the second time this season,

THE PEASANT BOY.

After which, (first time in this city,) a new farce, called

SHORT STAGES,

Or, the Inconvenience of a Convenient Distance.

On Monday, Mrs. Austin and Mr. Jones will perform in the grand opera of Cinderella, being their last night but two.

Patent Spring & Lever Fauset.

Front View. Section.

THE Section View shows the inside construction of the article. The Valve is continually forced down on the Vent, by the pressure of the Spiral Spring above; which will always act with certainty, without relaxing, when confined as this is. (This is well known to mechanics.) The Valve is raised by either pulling, pushing, or lifting the lever, which is seen on the top in the Front View: by means of the wires passing to the arms on the pipe below, the pipe is raised into the head, and passes the Spout off at the same time it acts upon the valve.

These Faucets are decidedly better than any other heretofore in use, as they cannot be left leaking by negligence—there is no friction on the valve which can ever cause them to leak—the exact quantity wanted, may be drawn with the least possible exertion or care; even a single drop from the largest size.

N. B. As the pressure of liquor is above upon the valve, the greatest force, which causes other Faucets to leak most, makes this most secure.

They are offered to the public as being perfectly adapted to the use intended, and warranted by the agents of the manufacturing to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser.

The spiles of those that are draw fired are safest, and may be safely driven in the vessel with a mallet or piece of soft wood, without injury to the Faucet.

Fifty dollars reward will be given for information of any one who trespasses the patented rights of the inventor.

Philadelphia. CHARLES GOODYEAR.

Hall of the Franklin Institute.
Philadelphia, January 9, 1832.

The Committee on Inventions appointed by the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania, for the promotion of the Mechanic Arts, to whom was submitted the Patent Spring and Lever Faucet, invented by Mr. Charles Goodyear,

Report, That they have examined the same, and are of opinion that it is good in principle; the valve which closes the aperture being pressed down by means of a spiral spring, and in addition thereto, the pressure of the fluid, contained in the vessel, assists in making it tight; it is opened by means of a small lever; and, in consequence of the valve not being subject to friction, it will not be liable to get out of repair, and if properly made, will, we believe, be superior to any other kind in use.

(Copied from the Report.)

april 7—tf By order, WILLIAM HAMILTON, *Act.*

Notice.

C. MERRILL, has removed from Coates' to Arch street, two doors below Seventh street, and has a large supply of Medicated Silk Plaster, warranted to cure rheumatic pains in the shortest possible time, and equally approved as a strengthening plaster, and removal of pain in the head, back, breast, and side, swellings, enlargements, stiffness in the joints, burns, &c. warranted also to cure corns, and used with great advantage for many other purposes, well worth the attention of families and persons afflicted with the above named diseases.

To be had (only) at Mrs. Coates's, No. 113 Chesnut street, and of the proprietor, wholesale and retail, No. 154 Arch street near Seventh. Letters and orders from any part of the United States (post paid) will meet with prompt attention.

The most respectable certificates may be seen, and all information cheerfully given. Reference respecting its qualities, Jos. S. Davis, merchant, corner of Arch and 4th sts. april 7—

Canton Sugar.

A FEW boxes very superior white Canton Sugar—price $12 per box, containing 99 pounds. JACOB R. ELFRETH. april 7—3t* No. 84 Market street.

For the Ladies.

JOHNSON'S will open on Thursday, April 12th, at No. 131 North Second street, their *Spring Fashions of Hats and Bonnets*, received by the Packet ship Ebano, which arrived on the 4th from Havre. april 7—4t*

There were 116 deaths in this city last week, including 18 people of colour, and 14 from the almshouse. The principal diseases were,—consumption of the lungs 18, convulsions 8, scarlet fever 13, (all children,) measels 4, inflammation of the lungs 6, mania-a-potu 3, and 2 others by intemperance. Seventy-two of the whole number were under the age of ten years, and 6 were over seventy.

On the evening of the 20th ult. the dwelling house of Deacon Kent, of Piermont, N. H. was destroyed by fire, and three young ladies, daughters of Deacon K. perished in the flames. The youngest of the ladies was less than seventeen years of age. The fire originated from ashes placed in the wood shed.

On Monday the hatter shop of Wm. B. Woodruff, Newark, N. Jersey, with several adjoining houses, was destroyed by fire. Estimated loss $8,000; insurance $3,400.

Five young men, principally bakers, were arrested on Saturday last, in New York, for having stabbed a woman and attempted to stab a man in an affray, which occurred on Tuesday evening, at a party in Varick street. They were committed to Bridewell.

The New Orleans Mercantile Advertiser mentions, that on the 1st ult. a resolution passed the House of Representatives, by a large majority, instructing their representatives in Congress to exert their influence in favour of rechartering the bank of the United States. The same paper says, "we believe this expression of the views of the legislature coincides with those of the entire commercial community of New Orleans, and of the people of the State generally. Without some uniform and sound currency throughout the Union, this city and state would suffer more than any other from disadvantageous and ruinous rates of exchange; our commerce would be paralysed by refusal to re-charter the Bank."

Jared B. Tallman and Josiah F. Herrington, were arrested at Albany last week, and committed to prison on a charge of passing counterfeit money.

COMMUNICATION.

The antispasmodic drops sold at Elmer's Drug Store, corner of Ninth and South streets, is one of the most valuable medicines. I have lately seen it employed in several cases, and in every instance it has afforded immediate relief. In cholic, cramp of the stomach, and cholera morbus, it is an excellent remedy, relieving the patient directly, and without being followed by any unpleasant effects. I have witnessed its effects, and therefore can speak positively as to its qualities. A family should not be without this medicine, as every person is liable to a sudden attack, which may prove fatal before a physician could be obtained.—It is cheap, being only twenty-five cents a bottle, and consequently within reach of the poor. MEDICUS.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer, April 4.

THE CITY BANK ROBBERY.

It gives us pleasure to state that the greater part of the money stolen from the City Bank, in March, 1831, has been received.

In consequence of information obtained by Mr. Hopson, he, accompanied by Mr. Benjamin Hays, left this city on Monday morning for Philadelphia, where they arrived in the evening, and immediately proceeded into the suburbs of the city to a grass plot, or field, described to them by the informant.

After a short examination made by probing the earth, they discovered the proper spot. Mr. Hays immediately commenced digging, and at the depth of about 18 or 20 inches he reached a stone pot, about 12 inches in diameter, buried with its mouth downwards. On raising this pot the officers found the top secured from damp by a covering made of a pair of leather gloves, and some paper. When this was removed they found that their information had not misled them, and as soon as possible they hastened to this city.

Yesterday morning the pot was delivered up in the Police Office to the officers of the Bank, who were in attendance. So closely was it filled, that it became necessary to break it before its contents could be taken from it.

On an examination, the amount which it held was found to be *twenty-six thousand eight hundred and seventeen dollars*. Of this sum $4,614 belonged to the Messrs. Allen's, and the remaining $22,203 to the city Bank.

The sum thus recovered; added to that received from Parkinson, and that found on the convict Smith, in Mrs. Bang's house, amounts to $245,730, leaving a balance of between $3000 and $4000 due to the Bank—this sum however is fully accounted for, in the account of disbursements to the lawyers and a variety of other expenditures. One bill for $500 was changed in Philadelphia by a fellow named Philips, alias *Long Tom Coffin*, who was an old associate of Murray's and who made his escape from Botany Bay, to where he had been banished from England for his crimes.

This person, however, was not entrusted by Murray, with a knowledge of the place where he buried the money.

It may be mentioned as one of the circumstances not before generally known, that the keys with which the Bank locks were fraudulently opened were made in Smith's shop, and were thrown into one of the docks as soon as they had effected the object for which they had been prepared. The thieves did not leave the Bank the morning on which the robbery was committed until after the watchmen had left their posts at the usual hour.

The vigilance and activity displayed by Mr. Justice Hopson, the Messrs. Hays, and the other officers engaged in discovering the recovered money, is worthy of the highest praise.

GILT SHOE SLIDES.

200 gross Gilt Shoe Slides.
1000 do. steel do. ornaments.
100 do. do. do. clasps.
10 do. do. do. buckles.

Received and for sale by GEO. SPACKMAN.
april 7—3t 13 north Third street.

Plaster Paris.

GROUND Plaster by the bushel, barrel, or ton, can be had at the Steam Mill, Christian Street Wharf, Southwark, of Charles Wharton, Jun. march 31—1mo

Alexander Dickson,

SON of Captain Dickson of the 8th Hussars, who died in Bengal, left Ireland in 1826, for the United States of America, and at the last accounts (about two years since) was in the State of Pennsylvania, is requested, should this meet his eye, to write his brother, Thomas H. W. Dickson, now in the Island of St. Croix, West Indies, who can communicate something to his advantage. A letter addressed to the care of Edward Jackson, in that Island will be immediately received. If said Alexander Dickson be dead, any persons giving an account and stating the particulars, will confer a particular favor on his brother.

That this notice may gain as wide a circulation as possible through the United States, the editors of papers generally are earnestly requested to give it publicity. april 7—3t

Emmitsburg Property.

I WILL sell the property recently occupied by me; the improvements are a two story brick house, containing seven rooms, one pantry and kitchen, smoke house, carriage house, stabling, &c. all in good order. Terms will be accommodating. april 7—tf JOSEPH BAUGHER.

To School Directors, &c.

WANTED by a young man of respectability, a situation as teacher at a *common school* in the country: he is qualified to instruct in all the necessary branches of an English education, and has also some knowledge of Latin and French. Address I. W. 311 north 2nd st Philada. april 7—1t

Drugs, Chemicals, Dye-Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Glass, &c. &c.

THE subscribers have recently opened a wholesale and retail store, at the corner of Fifth and Minor streets, between Market and Chesnut, Philadelphia, where a general assortment of the above articles, of good quality, will be constantly kept on hand. They have also made arrangements for collecting, and pressing, in neat packages, medicinal and culinary *herbs*, both indigenous and exotic, which they intend disposing of upon reasonable terms. HARLAN & SIDDALL.

N. B. Persons well acquainted with, and disposed to collect herbs, may make advantageous engagements for the ensuing season, by early application. april 7—6mo

Swaim's Panacea.

THIS Medicine is particularly recommended at this season of the year, as an alterative and purifier of the blood. It gives a tone and vigor to debilitated constitutions, which invalids are unconscious of until they have experienced its effects. The Swaim's Panacea being a syrup prepared from healthy vegetable substances, it resembles in point of taste or flavor a rich cordial, rather than a medicine. Every person after taking quinine, calomel or mercury in any shape, should have recourse to two or three bottles of this syrup, as a perfect restorative; there is nothing certainly can compare with it.

In the decline of life, or when the system has been impaired by excesses, it nourishes, strengthens, and supports it; it is not presuming too far to add that it actually prolongs existence.

Prepared and sold at Swaim's Laboratory, south Seventh, near Chesnut street, and sold by every respectable druggist in the United States.

Also, Swaim's Vermifuge.

No family ought or ever will be without this medicine after a trial. april 7—4t

Bargains! Bargains!

Entire Stock of Clothing of a Licensed Pawn-broker.

BY M. THOMAS, No. 87 Chesnut street, Monday morning, April 16, 1832, at 9 o'clock precisely, will be sold the entire stock of clothing, of a Pawn broker, declining the business, Consisting of a large variety of every kind of clothing, among which are blue, black, brown, mixed, and olive light body and frock coats; frockes; roundabouts; cloth, cassimere, nankeen, and a good assortment of new and second-hand nankeen, linen, bottoms, white and brown linen drilling, vest, and other summer pantaloons; fashionable vests, of silk velvet, silk, valencia. Marseilles, of the latest patterns; linen and cotton shirts; ladies silk, gingham, chintz, calico, and domestic dresses, fashionable mode, silk, crape, cotton, cashmere, and merino shawls and scarfs, screens, table and bed linen, towels, pillow cases, hats, bonnets, shoes, umbrellas, parasols with carved ivory handles, patterns of coats, pantaloons, and dresses, a few pieces of domestic handkerchiefs and shawls; children's clothing, &c. &c.

☞ The above are all actual unredeemed pledges, and as they are the stock of a person declining the business, there will be no reserve,—affords a rare chance to dealers, housekeepers and others, whose wardrobe wants replenishing.

A few good cloaks, cloaks, over coats, and blankets. april 7—2t*

ALMANAC.

1832. APRIL.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER.	MOON'S PHASES.
7 SATURDAY,	5 36	6 24	7 51	
8 SUNDAY,	5 35	6 25	8 50	D. H. M.
9 MONDAY,	5 34	6 26	9 46	
10 TUESDAY,	5 32	6 28	10 40	New 1 6 1
11 WEDNESDAY,	5 31	6 29	11 33	First 7 8 45
12 THURSDAY,	5 30	6 30	12 8	Full 14 10 59
13 FRIDAY,	5 29	6 31	12 45	Last 22 11 11
14 SATURDAY,	5 28	6 32	1 33	New 30 10 35

By the request of the Young Men's Temperance Society, of the city and county of Philadelphia, a Sermon will be preached by the Rev. J. C. Stuart at his church, in Eighth above Noble street, on Sabbath evening next, at half past 7 o'clock. The citizens generally are invited to attend.

MARRIAGES.

On Sunday, 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Helfenstine, Capt. GEORGE FOULK, to Miss URSULA FAWLIN, all of Philadelphia.

On the 8th ult. by Rev. Levi Scott, Mr. WILLIAM H. KOFLAND, of Milford, Del. to Miss ELIZA PRIMROSE, of Philadelphia.

On Monday evening, 25th of April, 1831, by the Rev. M. Force, Mr. SAMUEL NICHOLSON, formerly of Baltimore, to Miss SARAH L. BENNETT, daughter of Capt. Jeremiah Bennett, of this city.

On the 20th ult. by the Rev. Francis Hodgson, Mr. EDWARD J. NICHOLS, to Miss RACHAEL K. WIMER, both of Southwark.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. SAMUEL J. MOORE, to Miss SUSANNA CHEW.

On Thursday evening, the 29th ult. by the Rev. William T. Brantley, JOHN B. GRUBB, to MARY L. M'KEE, both of this city.

On Thursday evening the 29th ult. by the Rev. Thos. G. Allen, Mr. WM. WOODMAN, to Miss HANNAH TALLMAN, all of this city.

On the 27th instant, by Elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. THOS. BANCROFT, to Miss MARIA ANDERSON, all of Southwark.

In Mount Holly, N. J. by the Rev. Joseph Shepard, Mr. GEORGE W. FOSTER, of Philadelphia, to Miss SARAH B. RHOADES, of Mount Holly.

In Boston, on the 13th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Streeter, Mr. GEO. FRITZ, of Philadelphia, to Miss SOPHRONIA HOPKINS, of Hampden, Me.

By the Rev. Zelotes Fuller, Mr. JEHU H. LOWNSBURY, to Miss REBECCA WALTON, all of Philadelphia.

On Thursday evening, 29th ult. by the Rev. T. L. Dagg, Mr. JOHN KASLEY, of Newton, Delaware county, to Miss ALICE GEST, of this city.

On the 29th ult. by the Rev. R. W. Cushman, Mr. JOHN FRIES, to Miss ANN ZELLEY, daughter of Mr. John Zelley, all of this city.

At Trenton, (N. J.) on the 29th ult. by Robert M'Neely, Esq. Mayor of that city, Mr. JOHN F. WILLITTS, of Philadelphia, to Miss MARY B. daughter of Mr. Samuel Paxton of the former place.

On Tuesday evening, 3d inst. by B. W. Richards, Esq. WILLIAM TYNDALE, to Miss MARY CARTER, both of this city.

On Monday evening, by the Rev. Joseph Holdich, Mr. CHAS. P. BUNTING, to Miss SARAH LONGACRE.

On the 29th ult. by the Rev. George G. Cookman, Mr. EZEKIEL JACKSON, to Miss MARY HIGH, all of this city.

On Monday evening, 2d inst. by the Rev. Dr. Ely, JOHN D. PETTIT, Esq. of West Chester, Pa. to Miss HENRIETTA CURTIS, of this city.

At Nashville, (Tenn.) on the 13th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Weller, JOHN S. LYTLE, Esq. of Cincinnati, Ohio, to SARAH S. daughter of Charles Biddle, Esq.

DEATHS.

On Friday, 30th ult. ISAAC TRUMP, in the 48th year of his age, of a long and lingering illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude.

On the 28th ult. MORRIS SMITH, aged 31 years.

On the 28th ult. THOS. DUGDALE, Sen. 72.

On the 29th ult. Mrs. REBECCA PENROSE.

On the 28th inst. in the 5th year of her age, MARGARET, daughter of Thos. H. Craige.

In Milledgeville, on Saturday morning, Mr. JOHN P. SMITH, of the tetanus or lock jaw. It was occasioned by a pistol shot wound accidentally received, we understand, some eight or ten days previously in the leg. The dreadful disease commenced a week or more after the wound had been received, in nervous contractions of the back and neck; at first slight; but in succeeding paroxysms, more and more severe, till a universal spasm terminated the existence of the sufferer in indescribable agony.

On the 31st ult. Mrs. MARY GIFFORD, aged 64.

On the 31st ultimo, in the 4th year of his age, PETER DALHOFF, eldest son of Nicholas C. Dalhoff, of Philadelphia.

On the 29th ult. ADELADE, youngest daughter of Mr. F. A. Lohse, merchant, of this city.

On the 30th ult. ELIZA, daughter of John S. Newlin, aged 6 years and 6 months.

At his residence on the Ridge Road, on Monday, 26th ult. Mr. JOHN GUIER, formerly merchant of this city.

On the 31st ult. Miss SARAH, eldest daughter of the late Jeremiah Young, in the 17th year of her age.

On Sunday night, in the 4th year of his age, WILLIAM, son of Capt. Henry Lehr.

On the 31st ult. Miss SUSAN FOTTS.

On the 30th ult. JACOB, infant son of Jacob Schick.

At Middletown, Connecticut, on the 10th ult. with the locked-jaw, WILLIAM HART, aged 17. This disease was caused by a slight injury with a nail to the great toe on the 8th ult. the first symptoms of disease were realized the 15th, which terminated in death the 5th day after the attack.

On Monday night, 2d inst. MARY WHITE, in the 71st year of her age.

On the 3d inst. Mrs. ELLEN BOYLE, aged 37 years.

On the 3d inst. Mr. WM. UNDERHILL, aged 31.

On the 3d inst. Mr. SYLVESTER ROBERTS, Printer, in the 47th year of his age.

On the 3d inst. in the 60th year of her age, MARY, wife of Lewis Walker.

On the 30th ult. Mr. BENJAMIN JONES, in the 25th year of his age.

On the 2d inst. ELIZA ELVIRA, daughter of William South, aged 5 years and 5 months.

On the 2d inst. Mrs. ANN SUSANNA READ, of the N. Liberties, in the 49th year of her age.

On the 4th inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH SMITH, consort of Mr. Christian G. Smith, in the 59th year of her age.

On Tuesday morning, JAMES SLAUGHTER, Jr. in the 2d year of his age.

On the 4th inst. JOHN, infant son of John M'Aleer, aged 2 years and 7 months.

On Monday evening, Miss ELIZABETH BOSSERT, daughter of Mr. Charles Bossert.

On the 29th ult. after a short illness, MARY, infant daughter of Samuel P. Shoemaker, aged 23 months.

On the 2d inst. WILLIAM, son of Alex. Symington, in the 6th year of his age.

On the 2d inst. JAS. M'GRATH, son of John M'Grath, aged 11 months and 1 week.

On the 1st inst. Mrs. ALICE IZARD, widow of the late Ralph Izard, Esq. of South Carolina, in the 87th year of her age.

On the 2d inst. JAMES G. son of Jacob Broom, Jr. aged 11 months and 24 days.

At Wilmington, Delaware, on Sunday, Mr. ROBERT EAKIN, Printer.

At Germantown, on Wednesday evening, 28th ult. in the 8th year of his age, THEODORE AUGUSTUS ASHMEAD; on the 30th ult. in the 6th year of her age, CLEMENTINE ASHMEAD; and on the 2d inst. in the 2d year of his age, BENJAMIN BARTRAM ASHMEAD—all children of Theodore Ashmead, M. D., of the above place.

At Germantown, on Sunday evening, MARY ANN, daughter of F. W. Bockius, aged 7 years.

In Seekonk, R. I. on Sunday, at his Hermitage, near Washington Bridge, ROBERT, generally known as ROBERT THE HERMIT, aged three score and ten. He lived a solitary life, rejected the society of man, and communing alone with his God.

The Museum

Of Foreign Literature, Science and Art,

No. 117—FOR MARCH, 1832.

CONTENTS.—Plate, Ramsgate Harbour and Lighthouse; Memoir of the Right Hon. Henry, Baron Brougham and Vaux; Water Ballad; Insect Miscellanies; The Mourner's Soliloquy in the Ruined Abbey of Timoleague; Memoir of Beethoven; Address to my Nose; Mutiny of the Bounty; Cemeteries in India; To my Children; Extracts from an Unsuccessful Story; Reviews; Garrick's Correspondence; Lines written on Tweedside; A Peep into the Stock Exchange; Cobbett's Fables; Dr. Southey; Impressment of American Seamen; The Cholera; The Premier and his Wife; The Four Evenings; Visit to the Valley of Death; The Ohio; Adventures on the Columbia River; Mr. Canning and the South American Republics; Lord Brougham, the Man of the Time; The Common Place Book of American Poetry; To his Majesty's Ship Barham; To the Snow Drop; Importance of Example in the Education of Children; Frightful Mistake; Literary Intelligence.

The Museum is published monthly at $6 per annum in advance. E. LITTELL,
april 7— No. 3 north Fourth street, Philad.

James' Antidyspeptic Pills.

FOR the relief and cure of dyspepsia, head-ache, and general lassitude of the body. These pills can be taken without disgust, or even inconvenience. And among the many remedies proposed for dyspepsia, none have had a more beneficial use; experience, perhaps always the best guide, has induced thousands to return to this, who have tried and abandoned other remedies. The signature of the proprietor, Henry James, is on the envelope of each box.

For sale by Isaac Thompson, at the north west corner of Second and Market street. april 7—3mo

A LADY

OF good character, qualified to teach the rudiments of an English education and Piano, will find encouraging conditions to act as governess of a few children in a private family, about 30 miles from the city, in this State, &c. more particular reference may be had at the office of the Saturday Evening Post. april 7—3t*

Notice.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the "Philadelphia Liberalist," (a weekly religious paper, to be conducted by Zelotes Fuller,) received by Mr. H. Kessler, corner of Callowhill and Second streets; by Mr. J. Richards, (printer,) No. 13 Church Alley, above Market street, between Second and Third streets; and by the Editor, No. 66 Callowhill street. Should our kind friends who have (nobly) consented to receive copies of proposals for publishing this paper, furnish us with only two or three subscribers *each*, we shall be enabled to commence the work immediately. Our country friends who may have received subscriptions to this paper, are requested to make returns to the Editor, at their earliest convenience.

N. B. Editors of periodicals generally throughout the country, are respectfully requested to give publicity to the above notice. april 7—

Boston Volume on Teeth.

THE information given in this excellent work is so satisfactory, that those fifteen minutes reading convinces the most timid, that with timely attention, teeth may be saved from decay, or at the worst, be made to last longer if neglected, until decay has taken place. This volume may be seen at the advertiser's office. It is published by Benj. James, Dentist, Associate Surgeon and member of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

The advertiser sets teeth, the nearest to human of any yet discovered; they are handsome, strong, cheap, have no them sound, are very suitable for setting on stumps, and are better calculated than the porcelain for all persons who require short teeth, which can better be supplied verbally; they also answer for those who require long teeth. He sets porcelain teeth, and performs every dentical operation on moderate terms.

B. WILLIAMS, Dentist,
No. 198 Race st. above 6th, opposite Franklin Square
april 7—4t

SINGLE COPIES

Of this Paper maybe obtained every Saturday, at the Publication Office, and at the following places:—

B. Redman's, No. 121 South Fifth street.
B. Gassier's, No. 403 South Second street.
G. W. Donohoe's, 190 South Second street.
J. G. Auner's, No. 333 Market street.
G. W. Mentz & Co. 71 Race street.
Shadrach Taylor's, 394 North Second street.
Thos. O'Rourke, corner Ridge Road and Callowhill street.

A Popular Literary Journal.

Containing in each number 64 large octavo pages letter press of least one copperplate, and several Wood engravings, representing architecture, American scenery, natural history, botany, &c. The work is favourably known, in consequence of the most extensive circulation in every part of the Union.

ATKINSON'S CASKET, FOR APRIL, 1832.

Is now ready for publication, and will be immediately forwarded to its patrons. It contains the following:

EMBELLISHMENTS.

Portrait of Napoleon Bonaparte [*the most correct picture, and the best engraved likeness ever published.*] **Temple Bar, London; City Hall, New York; Natural History—The American Condor; Botany—Common Comfrey; Three representations of Calisthenic Exercises; Music—Here do we meet again—arranged for the Piano Forte.**

CONTENTS.

Napoleon Bonaparte, an original review of his life and character; A Highland Anecdote; The Art of Mastication; Biography of Maj. Gen. Warren; Review of the Fanatics; Modesty; Battle of Salamanca, an affecting incident; Byron and Scott; Temple Bar, London, with an engr.; City Hall, New York, with an engr.; Physiological Researches; Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia; A Treatise on the manufacture of Silk and the Silk Worms; Retribution, by Willis Gaylord Clark, Esq.; A Miser's Prayer; The Condor of America, with an engraving; A Singular Device; A Day of Distress, by Miss Mitford; Reflections on Death; The Saviour; Washington loved his Mother; On Female Education; Legend of Thomas the Rhymer, by Sir Walter Scott; Peter the Great; The Ghost, an amusing anecdote; Botany—Common Comfrey, with an engraving; A Familiar Epistle; Female Ingenuity; Calisthenic Exercises, with three engr.; Wit and Sentiment.

POETRY.

Hours of Gloom, by G. G. Foster, Esq.; by Philo-Ben; The Last Darling, by Mrs. Sigourney; Take back the Ring, by C. H. W.; To Amanda, by E.; Remember Me, by C. H. W.; Lines, by Mrs. Jane E. Locke; The Voice of Spring, by B.; Bring out those brightly Blushing Flowers, by Frances; To the American Public, by O'Riley; *Humorous*—The Comet is coming; Write Written Right; Ensign Fenaga's Visit to a Wedding; A Nut for the Printers; *Music*—Here do we meet again.

☞ The terms of this popular publication are $2 50 per annum, payable in advance, or $3 if not paid within the current year. Twelve numbers make a volume, containing about 600 closely printed pages, to this a title page and index are added at the end of the year. Considering the quality of the engravings, and the large amount of reading matter in the Casket, it is, perhaps, the cheapest publication of the kind in the United States. A few copies of the Casket for 1828, 1829, and 1830, containing an extensive variety of splendid engravings, remain on hand, which may be obtained on application at this office.

Those who wish to subscribe for the present volume, will please forward their orders as soon as possible, as we have printed but a small number of copies over those actually subscribed for. Small notes of solvent banks will be received at par value.

Address [*post paid*], SAMUEL C. ATKINSON,
No. 12 Hudson's Alley, a few doors South of
march 31—tf 112 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

Mrs. and Miss Hibb's

Boarding School, at Bustleton Academy, Philadelphia Co.

TERMS—Orthography, Reading, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography with the use of the Globes, Composition, and Map-Drawing, $25 per quarter, payable in advance. An extra charge will be made for Velvet Painting, Painting on Paper, Bronzing, Japanning, and Gilding on Wood, Glass, Tin, or Paper, Lace, or Rue Work. march 31—3t*

DEAFNESS.

MR. PRINTER.—Whilst perusing a file of old newspapers I observed the following piece, which be pleased to insert into your columns, and no doubt you will receive the thanks of many of your subscribers.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of a Washington paper.

Dear Sir,—In answer to your second letter, requiring about my affliction, I'll repeat and mention that I often lamented being so hard of hearing, and how obliged to leave a social company, and go to my room, and there sit in sorrow and silence—but now, thank fortune, you'll see me some of these days quite another being, and well has—entirely cured. Remember that I applied to a man, by the name of GREEN, who resides in a town called Reading, State of Pennsylvania, and who has made me well. This man has often been the subject of our conversation, and his medical talents, have enabled him to discover a remedy, which possesses the virtues of curing this affliction, when such affliction is owing to nervous weakness.

The remedy is not to be put into the ears, but is to be taken inwardly, and its principle of action, is to strengthen the whole nervous system.

The sum and substance of his doctrine and principle of cure is, "that most cases of loss of hearing, is owing to a weakness of the nerves of the ears, similar to a partial loss of eye sight, is owing to a weakness of the nerves of the eyes. Now, by strengthening the whole nervous system, those weak parts together recuperated and recover their proper faculty; then people get their hearing; and get their eye sight again."

This appears to be the Doctor's principle, and indeed we make bold to say, that a more rational one is seldom met with in any medical publication whatever, and as I, (you know) have studied physic myself, though don't practice, my opinion may be allowed to have some little weight.

A number of my neighbours asked my advice, and immediately after wrote and had the remedy forwarded by mail—The benefit thereof they soon found, and all expense was only five dollars.

This my neighbors sent on, and in return received what was so much desired, and as a further gratification they could pursue their usual business, and eat and drink any thing, during the time of using the remedy.

Tell Mr. Carroll that I will shortly visit him; and present my best respects to your lady and family, and with the sincerest esteem I remain your affectionate friend, C. SMITH.

Newburgh, near the Falls of Niagara, June 11, 1828.

N. B. For the above remedy, which can be received by mail free of postage for two persons. The one as a present, for a neighbour, who should happen to be in distress, and want some. March 31—3m*s

Families Look at This.

Dry Goods cheaper than ever at No. 278 Market Street.

ENGLISH straw Dunstable Bonnets, from	$1 25 to 1 ...
Handsome French Ginghams,	...
Handsome 6-4 French do.	...
Handsome 6-4 English new style stripe Ginghams,	...
Cordovan for Ladies' dresses only,	...
Bleached and unbleached muslin at half price.	
Crash, for toweling,	...
Fine Bobinett Lace, from	10 to 25
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hoskin Gloves, lower than they can be bought in the city.	
Silk, for Dresses, from	31 to 37½
A general assortment of Gros de Naples, cheaper than they can be bought in Market street.	
Handsome Popeline Shawls,	75
Merino and all other kinds of Shawls at reduced prices.	
Super Irish Linen, from	31 to ...
Fine Linen Handkerchiefs,	...
Super furniture Chintzes,	...
White cotton Hose, only	...
Fine English Merino,	25

A general assortment of all kinds of Dry Goods will be sold lower than they can be had elsewhere in the city. Please not forget the number. march 24—3t*

Hardware, Cutlery, & Fancy GOODS.

WILLIAM NEAL, 243 Callowhill street, five doors below Sixth, and opposite the market; keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of hardware, cutlery, and fancy goods, which he imports direct from England, and sells wholesale and retail at the lowest prices. Builders, carpenters, housekeepers, country merchants and others, will find it their interest to deal at the above store. Persons furnishing their houses will be supplied on very reasonable terms. The strictest attention is given to customers by Jacob Paredley. april 7—6mo

Bowel Complaints.

DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, one of the most effectual remedies yet discovered for the cure of that most distressing disease in CHILDREN, the SUMMER COMPLAINT; is now recommended with the utmost confidence to *families*, as a medicine which will save the lives of hundreds, when timely administered, in BOWEL COMPLAINTS, CHOLERA MORBUS, DYSENTERY, &c. and in all diseases arising from a diseased state of the STOMACH and LIVER, as DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, SICK HEADACHE, &c. it will be found a pleasant and never failing cure. Certificates from Physicians and families have been received fully supporting its high character, and detailing cures of great importance. It is neatly put up in vials, and accompanied with general directions for its use, at the low price of 25 cents per vial. This article may be had of most Druggists in this city and New York. Dr. Jayne intends keeping a supply with

BUDD WEST & Co.

No. 245 Market street, from whom the agents through the United States may be supplied. april 7—6mo*

FRENCH MILLINERY.

THE Ladies are respectfully informed, there is on hand a large assortment of

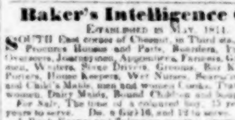
SPLENDID
French Millinery,

At No. 183 Spruce street, above Sixth, next house to the Catholic Holy Trinity Church.

Wanted two good hands. april 7—3t*

For Wilmington and Philadelphia. DAILY.

The Steam Boat Wilmington, Capt. H. Read,



Leaves Wilmington for Philadelphia at 7 o'clock, A. M. and returning, leaves Arch street wharf, Philadelphia, for Wilmington, at two o'clock, P. M. every day, Sundays excepted.

Fare 75 cents. ☞ Baggage at its owner's risk. Breakfast and dinner provided on board. Freight as per printed list. 6th 25—tf

Baker's Intelligence Office,

ESTABLISHED IN MAY, 1811.

SOUTH East corner of Chesnut, in Third sts., (Up Stairs.) Procures Houses and Parts, Boarders, Farmers, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage Drivers, Grooms, Bar Keepers, Ostlers, Porters, House Keepers, Wet Nurses, Seamstresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, men and women Cooks, Travelling men and women, Dairy Maids, Bound Children and bought Servants.

For Sale, The time of a coloured boy, 15 years old, and six years to serve. Do. a Girl 16, and 12 to serve.

A Book-Keeper and Salesman wants a situation.

A Young Man wants a situation in a Grocery or Dry Goods Store, or as Bar-Keeper.

Several Journeymen and Apprentices wanted. jan. 21—tf

Paper Warehouse.

NO. 23 Market street. S. POTTER is Agent for several of the most extensive Paper Manufacturers in the United States, and keeps constantly on hand at the lowest ... prices, for cash or approved notes, almost every description of Paper made in the country.

Orders from abroad thankfully received and promptly attended to. march 10—4

Joseph G. Barras,

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURER, first floor in Carpenter's Court, up stairs, third story. An apprentice wanted. april 7—3t*

O spirits gay, and kindly heart,
Produce the blessings ye impart.

WERRY PEKOOLIAR; OR, THE LISPING LOVER.

Air—"Whistle and I'll come to you my lad."

Have you e'er been in love? if you hav'nt I have,
To the mighty god Keupid, I've been a great thlave!
He that in my bothom a quiver of harrows,
Like naughty boys throw at cock robbins and thparrows.
My heart was as pure as the white rithe-thnow,
Till Keupid my bothom wound did overthrow;
Then ye gods only know how I lov'd dear Mith Julia,
There was thomething about her the werry pekooliar.

(Spoken.)

Werry, werry pekooliar—werry pekooliar indeed!
There was thomething about her the werry pekooliar.

We met first at a ball where our hands did entwine;
And I did thqueedge her finger and she did thqueedge mine;
To be my next partner I ventured to peek her,
And I found that she lithp'd when she anthwer'd me 'yeth thir,'
Now in lithping I think there is thomething uncommon,
I love in pertikeler, a lithp in a woman;
For there you'd have liked the lithp of Mith Julia,
There was thomething about it the werry pekooliar.
Werry pekooliar, &c.

Like a beautiful peach was the cheek of my Julia,
And then in her eyes there was thomething pekooliar;
Speaking volumes, it darted such glance to one's marrow,
As thwift and as keen as the wicked boy's harrow.
A thlight catht in her eye to her looks added wigor,
A catht in the eye often tends to dithfigure;
But not the the catht in the eye of Mith Julia,
There was thomething about it the werry pekooliar.
Werry pekooliar, &c.

Goods friends were we thoon, and nothing [illegible] and mistakes,
I courted her nearly for three or four years,
I took her to plays and to balls—oh ye powers,
How thweetly and thwiftly did then pass my hours.
But once, oh! e'en now I my feelings cant thmother,
She danced all the evening along with another;
I did'nt thay nothing that night to Mith Julia,
But I could'nt help thinking 'twas werry pekooliar.
Werry pekooliar, &c.

I went next day to theold; when she to my heart core
Cut me up, by thomething I'd come there no more;
And I thould be affronted if longer I tarried,
For next week with another she was to be married,
God's Julia, thaid I, why you do not thay so;
Yeth but I do, thir, tho you'd better go;
Well, I shall go—but thurely you'll own it Mith Julia,
Your behaviour to me hath been werry pekooliar.
Werry pekooliar, werry pekooliar indeed, Mah.
Werry, werry, werry, pekooliar.
Tho' from that day to this I have never theen Julia
Her behaviour to me tho' was werry pekooliar.

Anecdote.—An Irishman who was strongly suspected of having feloniously appropriated a portion of his neighbor's wood pile to his own use, was charged with the theft and asked if he could deny it? "And faith that's a good one," replied he, "sure isn't it time enough to deny it when you've proved it?"

We find the following in a late Ohio paper:—The two-legged puppy who had the impudence to persevere in escorting a young lady home from singing school, the other evening, after she had politely informed him that she was provided with company, may rest assured that should he repeat the like offence, he shall be compelled to breakfast the next morning, on the tail of one of Simon Snyder's toughest cowskins.

"Cornstalks twist his hair,
Mortar pestals pound him;
Cartwheels smash his bones,
And leave him where they found him."

SIMON OXFORD.

EXTRACT FROM A MODERN DICTIONARY.

The Grave.—An ugly hole in the ground, which lovers and poets wish they were in, but take uncommon pains to keep out of.

Constable.—A species of snapping turtle.

Modesty.—A beautiful flower that flourishes only in secret places.

Lawyer.—A learned gentleman, who rescues your estate from your enemy and keeps it himself.

My Dear.—An expression used by man and wife at the commencement of a quarrel.

Watchmen.—A man employed by the corporation to sleep in the open air.

Honesty.—An excellent joke.

Dentist.—A person who finds work for his own teeth by taking out those of other people.

Poetry.—A division of affected prose into lines of a certain length.

A Dog in need is a friend indeed.—An industrious wagoner, resident at Hamstead, who it was well known had saved a considerable sum of money, came to this city a few days since in the regular way of business, leaving his wife and children at home, with no other guardian than a great dog. About 10 o'clock on the first night of his absence, his little family was aroused by a low growling of the mastiff, which the wife kept in the same room with herself; rising up to quiet him she thought she perceived some one at the window; giving the word to her canine protector he sprang, and himself and the object "bolted" through the casement. In the morning, the dog was found a sentinel over a strapping colored man, who was stretched dead at his feet.—Thus was an amiable woman and an infant, rescued from probable outrage and murder, and the husband's hard earnings from the clutches of the robber.—*N. Y. Gen. Temp.*

The Three Racans.—When Mademoiselle de Gournay arrived at Paris, she desired to see the Marquis de Racan, an eminent wit and poet. Two of his friends knew the time he had appointed for his waiting on her; and they resolved to be revenged on him for many a ridiculous situation to which he had exposed them. One of these gentlemen, about two hours before the time appointed, waited on the lady and announced himself as Racan. He endeavored to talk of her own words, which he had purposely turned over the preceding evening, and though he did not exactly satisfy her in point of his abilities, besides committing some gross blunders, she could not but think the Marquis a very polite gentleman. He had just parted from her, when the Marquis de Racan was a second time announced. She naturally supposed he had forgotten some particular, and returned for this purpose, when to her great surprise, a stranger wholly different from the first marquis, entered the apartment. She could not help questioning him repeatedly if he was the *real* marquis, and informed him of what had just passed. The pretended Racan appeared very much hurt, and declared that he would be revenged of the insult the stranger had mutually offered them; but the intercession of the lady softened the choleric man, and she was infinitely pleased with the second marquis, who exceeded the first in every respect. Scarcely had this second counterfeit issued, when the real Racan was announced!—This began to exercise the patience of de Gournay. "What, more Racans in one morning?" she exclaimed, at the same time desiring he might be introduced. As soon as he entered she raised her voice and demanded if he meant to insult her? Racan, who at the best was an indifferent speaker, remained silent with astonishment. He muttered something; and de Gourney, who was naturally violent and irascible, imagined he was sent to impose on her; and pulling off her slipper, she fell upon the real and unfortunate Racan with the rage of an irritated virago, and made him gladly retreat from a visit where he had expected to have met with a very different reception.—*D'Israeli's Curios. Lit.*

Ludicrous effects of the appearance of Comet in 1712.—This year Mr. Whiston having calculated the return of a comet, which was to make its appearance to-day, Wednesday, at five minutes after five in the morning, gave notice to the public accordingly, with this terrifying addition, that a total dissolution of the world by fire was to take place on the Friday following. The reputation Mr. W. had long maintained, both as a divine and a philosopher, left little or no doubt with the populace of the truth of this prediction. Several ludicrous events now took place. A number of persons in and about London, seized on the barges and boats they could lay hands on in the Thames, very rationally concluding, that when the conflagration took place, there would be the most safety on the water. A gentleman who had neglected family prayer for nearly five years informed his wife, that it was his determination to resume that laudable practice the same evening; but his wife having engaged a ball at her house, persuaded her husband to put it off till they saw whether the comet appeared or not. The South-sea stock immediately fell to five per cent., and the India to eleven, and the captain of a Dutch ship threw all his powder into the river, that the ship might not be endangered. The next morning, however, the comet appeared according to the prediction, and before noon the belief was universal that the day of judgment was at hand. About this time about 123 clergymen were ferried over to Lambeth, it was said, to petition that a short prayer might be penned and ordered, there being none in the church service on that occasion. Three maids of honor burnt their collections of novels and plays, and sent to a bookseller to buy each of them a Bible, and bishop Taylor's Holy Living and dying. The run upon the bank was so prodigious, that all hands were employed from morning till night in discounting notes and handing out the specie. On Thursday, considerably more than 700 who kept mistresses were legally married in the face of several congregations. And to crown the whole farce, Sir Gilbert Heathcoke, at that time head director of the bank, issued orders to all the fire-offices in London, requiring to keep a good look-out, and have a particular eye on the bank of England.

The Boston Evening Transcript, in noticing a number of new books, says:—

"Mr. John Punchard has published a volume, about the size of a three M pica quad, (the *general* reader will doubtless know how large that is) entitled 'Beauties of Sentiment, or an original collection of Moral Anecdotes for the Young.' It will prove an acceptable present to the class of readers for whose use it was compiled."

We think it our duty to be more explicit with such of our readers as are not conversant with printing materials, and therefore we shall say that "a three M pica quad," is "about as large as a piece of chalk."

Editorial Stock Rising.—A western editor avails himself of the compliments of the season, to offer his services in Congress, in the following pithy but polite paragraph:—"James H. Birch, the senior editor of this paper, reciprocates with his friends and patrons the civilities and kind wishes of the season, and respectfully announces himself a candidate to represent the people of Mississippi, in the 23d Congress."

A small object may cast a large shadow, and the hue of a man's nose reflect his whole character.

THE JERSEYMAN'S STUMP TAIL'D COW.

A few years since, a light-fingered scoundrel just out of the Penitentiary, was proceeding to that great mart of the fraternity, Philadelphia, when he was overtaken by night and sheltered into a New-Jersey farmer's cow house. After cleverly getting warm in his straw nest, he began to take a general view of his affairs—he was near the Delaware, and hadn't a penny for the ferryman—and ferrymen are an unflinching race, the world over: "Now, how to raise the wind, Fate scratching at a loss;"—here casting his eye upon the Jerseyman's fine, fat milch cow, with a tail four inches long, that stood chewing her cud immediately in front of him—his face brightened and he ejaculated with a low laugh of exultation, "Oho! oh!—but I have it!" but then muttered immediately in a lower tone, "But the tail—so cursed conspicuous it's certain to betray me!—and how to remedy the evil—hem! eh!"—Here he rose up from his lair, and, as St. Nicholas would have it, the first step he took brought his phiz in contact with the thing itself—a dry cow's hide, with a long sweep tail! His eyes sparkled for very joy, and falling to with assistance of a clear heavy moonlight, a few threads and some tar which he found in an old gourd—soon had Stumpy's tail spliced in a workmanlike manner—so that it could not be easily detected. He now stepp'd off and took a good look at his handywork—the tail fit to a hair!—uttering another low laugh—"But 'old!—on this take my t'other ear now!—however, that heart never won fair lady!" So, waiting until near day-break, they were off, Scapegrace and Stumpy, on their way to the Delaware—arriving at the ferry, the rascal immediately invested himself with the black phiz, gawky bearing, and knowing articulation of a right Jersey bumpkin—told the ferryman to take him over to Philadelphia, and that when he had sold his cow and returned, he would pay both for going and coming; which was agreed to by the ferryman, and he and his cow went on board. Among some forty or fifty others, chiefly market people with beeves, pigs and poultry, had arrived, but in pursuit of his cow, the veritable lord and master of Stumpy himself, who commenced a general reconnoitre of all the cattle on board; and it was at the instant his eye first lit on Stumpy, that the eye of Scapegrace fell on him: whereupon stood with mouth agape and eyes immovably riveted upon what had been Stumpy, but what was not Stumpy *now*—by more than two feet at least. Scapegrace immediately suspected the nature of this gaze, and also the character of the gazer—and fearing a recognition of the parties, from a closer inspection—he boldly walked up to the Jerseyman—"Well, sir: you seem particularly struck with my cow: do you see any thing remarkable about her?" "Why my wife's darling cow Stumpy was stold out of our cow house last night, and she puts all the blame on me—as if I had sold the cow! Any how, the house is too hot for me till I find her (and the thief smiled at the hen pecked and altogether Jerry Sneakish aspect of the husband);—and that are cow is just as like ours as one pea is like another—saving that our cow's tail was only so long; and then this one has a look out of her countenance just like mine—a kinder decentish, genteel look—and" here the Jerseyman walked round and fixed his dead, lack-lustre eye upon the cow's tail: "and then," said he "if her tail was off just there, (laying his hand upon the spot: and which made the thief start with apprehension for the detection of the spliced tail,) I could swear she was our cow." The thief was sorely perplexed: however, with inimitable presence of mind, he slipped up to the cow, elbowed the Jerseyman out of the way, he severed the tail at a single wipe, (about half an inch above the splice, so that it would bleed) and threw it into the river: and he felt safe now: for there hung the bleeding stump, and there went the bloody tail down the river.—"Now," exclaimed he with matchless impudence, "will you swear to the cow?" "N-a-o-no! but what d'ye ax for her?" "Fifteen dollars." "Fish-fins and pennywinkles! then here's at ye, (pulling out his purse and paying the thief) wife wont know the difference: it are a fact (and he cut his eye at the mutilated cow) she's as much like Stumpy as can be; no difference at all, at all: nurthing to speak of; and then fifteen dollars for such a cow is dog-cheap!—and then: he, he, I shall get a buss instead of a drubbing!"—and away he went, almost tickled to death at the idea of cheating the thief and escaping his helpmate's vengeance.

As the Jerseyman turned off, Scapegrace, thrusting a hand into his fob, and his tongue, in his cheek, looked after him with a phiz, which for the mingled expression of contempt, impudence, arch-cunning and waggishness, would have been a fit subject for the inimitable pencil of Hogarth.

PASTORAL CONTROVERSY.

DOGGINS.

Selly is tall and not too straight—
Those very poplar shapes I hate;
But something twisted like an S—
A crook becomes a shepherdess.

BUGGINS.

When Peggy's dog her arms emprison
I often wish my lot was hisen;
How often I should stand and turn,
To get a pat from hands like hern.

DOGGINS.

I tell Sall's lambs how blest they be,
To stand about and stare at she;
But when I look she turns and shies,
And won't bear none but their sheep's eyes!

BUGGINS.

Love goes with Peggy where she goes—
Beneath her smile the garden grows;
Potatoes spring, and cabbage starts,
'Tatoes have eyes, and cabbage hearts!

LEGEND OF THOMAS THE RHYMER.

BY SIR WALTER SCOTT, BART.

In the reign of Alexander III. of Scotland, that renowned person, Thomas of Hersildoune, called the Rhymer, actually flourished. This personage, the Merlin of Scotland, and to whom some of the adventures which the British bards assign to Merlin Caledonius, or the Wild, have been transferred by tradition, was, as is well known, a magician, as well as a poet and a prophet. He is alleged still to live in the land of Fairy, and is expected to return at some great convulsion of society, in which he is to act a distinguished part—a tradition common to all nations, as the belief of the Mahomedans respecting their twelfth Imaum demonstrates. Now it chanced, many years since, that there lived on the borders a jolly, rattling horse-cowper, who was remarkable for a reckless and fearless temper, which made him much admired, and a little dreaded, amongst his neighbors. One moonlight night, as he rode over Bowden Moor, on the west side of the Eildon Hills, the scene of Thomas the Rhymer's prophecies, and often mentioned in his story, having a brace of horses along with him which he had not been able to dispose of, he met a man of venerable appearance and singularly antique dress, who to his great surprise, asked the price of his horses, and began to chaffer with him on the subject.—To Canobie Dick, for so shall we call our Border dealer, a chap was a chap, and he would have sold a horse to the devil himself, without minding his cloven hoof, and would probably have cheated Old Nick into the bargain. The stranger paid the price agreed on; and all that puzzled Dick in the transaction, was, that the gold which he received was in unicorns, bonnet pieces and other ancient coins, which would have been invaluable to collectors, but were rather troublesome in modern currency. It was gold, however, and therefore Dick contrived to get better value for the coin than he perhaps gave to his customer. By the command of so good a merchant he brought horses to the same spot more than once, the purchaser only stipulating that he should always come by night, and alone. I do not know whether it was from mere curiosity, or some hope of gain mixed with it, but after Dick had sold several horses in this way, he began to complain that dry bargains were unlucky, and to hint, that since his chap must live in the neighborhood, he ought in the courtesy of dealing, to treat him to half a mutchkin. "You may see my dwelling if you will," said the stranger, "but if you loose courage at what you see there, you will rue it all your life." Dicken, however, laughed the warning to scorn, and having alighted to secure his horse, he followed the stranger up a narrow foot-path, which led them up the hills to the singular eminence stuck betwixt the most southern and centre peaks and called, from its resemblance to such an animal in its form, the Lucken Hare. At the foot of this eminence, which is almost as famous for witch meetings as the neighboring windmill of Kippilaw, Dick was somewhat startled to observe that his conductor entered the hill-side by a passage or cavern, of which he himself, though well acquainted with the spot, had never seen or heard of. "You may still return," said his guide, looking ominously back upon him; but Dick scorned to show the white feather, and on they went. They entered a very long range of stables; in every stall stood a coal black horse—by every horse lay a knight in coal black armour, with a drawn sword in his hand, but all were as silent, hoof and limb, as if they had been cut out of marble. A great number of torches lent a gloomy lustre to the hall, which like those of the Caliph Vathek, was of large dimensions. At the upper end, however, they at length arrived, where a sword and horn lay on an antique table. "He that shall sound that horn and draw that sword," said the stranger, who now intimated that he was the famous Thomas Hersildoune, "shall, if his heart fail him not, be king over all broad Britain. So speaks the tongue that cannot lie. But all depends upon courage, and much on your taking the sword or horn first." Dick was much disposed to take the sword first; but his bold spirit was quailed by the supernatural terrors of the hall, and he thought to unsheath the sword first might be construed into defiance, and give offence to the powers of the mountain. He took the bugle with a trembling hand, and blew a feeble note, but loud enough to produce a terrible answer. Thunder rolled in stunning peals through the immense hall—horses and men started to life—the steeds snorted, stamped, grinded their bits, and tost on high their heads—the warriors sprang to their feet, clashed their armour, and brandished their swords. Dick's terror was extreme at seeing the whole army, which had been so lately silent as the grave, in uproar and about to rush on him. He dropped the horn and made a feeble attempt to seize the enchanted sword, but at the same moment a voice pronounced aloud the mysterious words—

"Wo to the coward, that ever he was born,
Who did not draw the sword before he blew the horn!"

At the same time a whirlwind of irresistable fury howled through the long hall, bore the unfortunate horse-jockey clear out of the mouth of the cavern, and precipitated him over a steep bank of loose stones, where the shepherds found him the next morning, with just breath sufficient to tell his fearful tale after concluding which he expired.

Of all the absent people I ever knew, the most remarkable was the late Baron Nolkin, Chancellor of Sweden.—Two instances deserve to be related. He had one day to read to Prince Adolphus Frederick, a report of the privy council, when he very gravely took from his pocket the lease of his house, which he read nearly to the end, till the remarks of the prince at last made him sensible of his mistake. Another time he came into the prince's ante-chamber, where I was with several others, and asked for count Tessin. I answered him myself, that the count had just left the apartment. He went out in a very great haste, and came back, saying, that the officer in waiting affirmed that he was in the room. I replied, "Your Lordship will believe me, I hope, for I have myself, seen the count go out of the room." Nolkin went out a second time, and returned with a new assurance from the officer in waiting; on which a general laugh ensued that waked him out of his dream.—*Memoirs of Count Tessin.*

The Rattlesnake.—The late Dr. Thornton in a letter to Mr. Jefferson says, that the *Crotalus Horridus* (Rattlesnake) being peculiar to this country, is the finest emblem of the United States that can be found. It never acts but defensively—it never strikes without giving a fair warning, and when it does strike, it is fatal!

LIFE IN PHILADELPHIA
AN UNCONNECTED TALE.

[*Concluded.*]

"Pride," said I, "is the devil, but ingratitude is the serpent's tooth, used to inflict torture upon an honest heart. Jupiter himself cannot annihilate an atom; but oh! Jupiter, enable me to enslave again that rascal Cæsar, consign him to the lowest pit of human misery." Doleful were my thoughts at the poor devil's anguish, when the scraping of an old cracked fiddle, to Mars and Venus, two of my freed slaves, gladdened my ear.

Says Venus, "my dear, is this what you call de Fandango?" "Yes," replied Mars, "yes, my love, only improved by Monsieur and Madame Vestris." "Massa," exclaimed the scraper of catgut, "stretch your leg in style down the pint of right foot."

More of these laughable incidents would unquestionably be acceptable, but here, unfortunately,

THE "TAIL" ENDS.

LITERARY SQUINTING.

When is a thief not a thief?—When he's a robbing (a robin.)

When is a man not a man?—When he's a shaving.

When is a man like a wooden box?—When he's a coughing (a coffin.)

When is a sailor not a sailor?—When he's a board.

When is a ship not a ship?—When it's a shore.

Why will not the aristocracy take Epsom Salts?—Because they are for working people.

Why is good conduct like boiling water?—Because it raises a steem (a steam.)

Can the Leopard change his spot?—Yes. If he does not like one spot, he can go to another.

[From Thatcher's Essay on Ghosts, Apparitions, &c.]

ILLUSION.

The following article is contained in the Edinburgh Journal of Science, conducted by Dr. Brewster, who says of the narrator of the case, that his station in society and as a man of science, would authenticate the minutest particulars in his narrative, and satisfy the most scrupulous reader that the case has been philosophically as well as faithfully described. The narrator is in fact the husband of the lady who was the subject of the disease.

"On the twenty-sixth of December, 1829, about half past four o'clock in the afternoon, Mrs. B. was standing near the fire in the hall, and on the point of going up stairs to dress, when she heard, as she supposed, my voice calling her by name,—Come here, come to me! She imagined that I was calling at the door to have it opened, went to it, and was surprised on opening it to find no one. She returned toward the fire, and again heard the same voice, calling very distinctly and loud—Come, come here. She then opened two other doors of the same room, but seeing no one, she returned to the fire place. After a few minutes, she heard the same voice still calling—Come to me, come, come away; this time in a loud, plaintive, and somewhat impatient tone. She answered as loudly—'Where are you? I don't know where you are'—still imagining that I was in search of her; but receiving no answer, she shortly went up stairs. On my return to the house about half an hour afterwards, she inquired why I had called her so often, and where I was; and was of course surprised to hear I had not been near the house at the time.

On the 30th of the same month, at about 4 o'clock, P. M. Mrs. B. came down stairs into the drawing room, which she had quitted a few minutes before, and on entering the room, saw me, as she supposed, standing with my back to the fire. She addressed me, asked me how it was I had returned so soon. (I had left the house for a walk half an hour before.) She said I looked fixedly at her with a serious and thoughtful expression of countenance, but did not speak. She supposed I was busied in thought, and sat down in an arm chair, near the fire, and within a couple of feet at most of the figure she still saw standing before her. As, however, the eyes still continued to be fixed upon her, after a few moments she said—'Why don't you speak?' The figure upon this moved off towards the window at the further end of the room, the eyes still gazing on her, and passed so very close to her in doing so, that she was struck by the circumstance of hearing no step nor sound, nor feeling her clothes brushed against, nor even any agitation in the air. The idea then arose for the first time in her mind, that it was no reality, but a spectral illusion, (being a person of sense and habituated to account rationally for most things, the notion of any thing supernatural was out of the question.) She recollected however your having mentioned that there was a sort of experimentum crucis, applicable to these cases, by which a genuine ghost may be distinguished from one conjured up by merely natural causes; namely, the pressing the eye in order to produce the effect of seeing double, when, according to your assertion, a true Tartarean ghost may be duplicated as well as every thing else; while the morbid ideal being, I suppose, an impression on the retina would or ought to remain single. I am sorry, however, to say, that the opportunity for verifying your theory was unfavourable. Before Mrs. B. was able distinctly to double her vision, my figure had retreated to the window and disappeared there. The lady followed, shook the curtains, and tried the windows, being still loth to believe it was not a reality, so distinct and forcible was the impression. Finding, however, that there was no natural means of egress, she became convinced of having seen a spectral apparition, such as are recorded in Dr. Hibbert's work, and consequently felt no alarm or agitation. The appearance lasted four or five minutes. It was bright day light, and Mrs. B. is confident that the apparition was fully as vivid as the reality; and when standing close to her, it concealed, of course, the real objects behind it. Upon being told of this my visible appearance in the spirit, having been only *audible* a few days before, I was, as you may imagine, more alarmed for the health of the lady than for my own approaching death, or any other fatality the vision might be supposed to forbode. Still both the stories were so very much *en regle* as ghost stories, the calls of the plaintive voice, each one louder than the preceding, the fixed eye and the mournful expression of the phantom, its noiseless step and spirit-like vanishing, were all so characteristic of the wraith, that I might have been unable to shake off some disagreeable fancies, such as a mind once deeply saturated with the poison of nursery-tales cannot altogether banish, had it not been for a third apparition, at whose visit I myself assisted, a few days afterwards, and which I think is the keystone of the case, rendering it as complete as could be wished.

On the fourth of this month, January, 1830, five days after the last apparition, at about ten o'clock at night, I was sitting in the drawing room with Mrs. B. and in the act of stirring the fire, when she exclaimed, 'Why there's the cat in the room!' I asked her 'where?' She replied, 'There close to you.' 'Where?' I repeated. 'Why, on the rug, to be sure, between yourself and the coal-scuttle.' I had the poker in my hand, and I pushed in the direction mentioned. 'Take care,' she cried out, 'take care, you are hitting her with the poker.' I again asked her to point out exactly where she saw the cat. She replied, 'Why sitting up there close to your feet, on the rug: she is looking at me. It is kitty, come here kitty.' There are two cats in the house, one of which went by this name. They are rarely, if ever, in the drawing room. At this time, Mrs. B. had certainly no idea that the sight of the cat was an illusion. I asked her to touch it. She got up for the purpose, and seemed, too, as if she was pursuing something which moved away. She followed a few steps, and then said—'It has gone under that chair.' I told her it was an illusion. She would not believe it. I lifted up the chair: there was nothing there, nor did Mrs. B. see any thing more of it. I searched the room all over and found nothing. There was a dog lying on the hearth, who would have betrayed great uneasiness had a cat been in the room. He was perfectly quiet. In order to be quiet certain, I rung the bell and sent for the cats. They were both found in the house-keeper's room. The most superstitious person could now doubt no longer as to the real character of these illusory appearances, and the case is so complete, that I hope there will be no renewal of them, symptomatic as they of course are of a disordered state of body. I am sorry to say Mrs. B. as well as myself, forgot to try the experimentum crucis on the cat. Mrs. B. has naturally a morbidly sensitive imagination, so strongly affecting her corporeal impressions, that the story of any person having severe pain by accident or otherwise, will occasionally produce severe twinges of pain in the correspondent part of her person. An account, for instance, of the amputation of an arm, will produce an instantaneous and severe sense of pain in her own arm; and so of other relations.

Fishing for Jack.—A poor fellow, called "Honest Jack Brown," well known in the neighborhood of St. Giles's, who got his living as a fisherman, was found drowned on Wednesday last, near to the Red House, Battersea.

Jack Brown, who lies here, was angling one day,
And Death, for amusement, was fishing that way;
The poor fellow was hook'd, and caught up in a crack—
He little thought Death was angling for a *Jack!*

A friend of ours was in treaty with G——, the horse-dealer (who died the other day) for the purchase of a mare, but could not agree by £10. Next morning, however, making up his mind to offer to split the difference, he posted off to the yard, when the first person he met was the groom. "Master up, Joe?" said he. "No, master be dead," said Joe, "but he left word you're to have the mare!"—*Spectator.*

SUPERIOR ENGRAVINGS.

THE Subscriber having recently purchased all the elegant and costly copper plate engravings of Rees's Cyclopedia, [illegible] that he will dispose of them at reduced prices. [illegible] No. 12 Hudson's Alley, Philadelphia.

The following Catalogue embraces a portion of the plates, which may be obtained by an early application.

Subjects.	Plates.	Subjects.	Plates.	Subjects.	Plates.
Agriculture	[illegible]	Fossils, Extraneous	[illegible]	Mining	[illegible]
Algebra	[illegible]	Furnaces	[illegible]	Plated Manufacture	[illegible]
Analysis	[illegible]	Gardening, Hot-House	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlas, Ancient	[illegible]	Geometry	[illegible]	Perspective	[illegible]
Atlas, Mod'n. fol	[illegible]	Geology	[illegible]	Pneumatics	[illegible]
Anatomy	[illegible]	Geography	[illegible]	Printing	[illegible]
Astronomy	[illegible]	Gnomonics	[illegible]	Pottery	[illegible]
Astronomical Instruments	[illegible]	Gunnery	[illegible]	Projection	[illegible]
Architecture	[illegible]	Heraldry	[illegible]	Rope making	[illegible]
Angling	[illegible]	Hydraulics	[illegible]	Ship Building	[illegible]
Artillery	[illegible]	Hydrostatics	[illegible]	Sculpture	[illegible]
Botany	[illegible]	Ichthyology	[illegible]	Portraits	[illegible]
Bone Setting	[illegible]	Iron Manufacture	[illegible]	Silk Manufacture	[illegible]
Brick Machinery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Stenography	[illegible]
Brewing	[illegible]	Lamps	[illegible]	Shoeing	[illegible]
Bell Ringing	[illegible]	Locks	[illegible]	Spinning	[illegible]
Canals	[illegible]	Light Houses	[illegible]	Steam Engine	[illegible]
Carpentry	[illegible]	Magnetism	[illegible]	Steam Vessels	[illegible]
Coining	[illegible]	Mechanics	[illegible]	Stocking Frame	[illegible]
Chemistry	[illegible]	Mill-work	[illegible]	Surveying	[illegible]
Chronometers	[illegible]	Military Machines	[illegible]	Telegraph	[illegible]
Crystallography	[illegible]	Mineralogy	[illegible]	Trigonometry	[illegible]
Conchology	[illegible]	Microscopes	[illegible]	Turning	[illegible]
Comets	[illegible]	Meteorology	[illegible]	Vegetable Anatomy	[illegible]
Cotton Manufacture	[illegible]	Music, 5 folios	[illegible]	Venus	[illegible]
Cycloid	[illegible]	Musical Instruments	[illegible]	Ventilation	[illegible]
Cutlery	[illegible]	Naval Architecture, 13 folio	[illegible]	Volcanoes	[illegible]
Dialing	[illegible]	Navigation	[illegible]	Weaving	[illegible]
Drawing	[illegible]	Oil Mill	[illegible]	Water Wheels	[illegible]
Drawing Instruments	[illegible]	Optics	[illegible]	Water Works	[illegible]
Electricity & Electrical Machines	[illegible]	Organ	[illegible]	Woollen Manufacture	[illegible]
Engine	[illegible]	Paper Mill	[illegible]	Writing by Cypher	[illegible]
Early Prints and Engravings	[illegible]	Panorama	[illegible]	Weaving	[illegible]
Euclid's Sections	[illegible]	Perspective	[illegible]	Wind Mill	[illegible]
Cannon	[illegible]	Planetary Machines	[illegible]	Winding Engine	[illegible]
Farriery	[illegible]	Plan of Docks at Liverpool and London	[illegible]	Wire Mill	[illegible]
Fortification	[illegible]			Worsted Manufacture	[illegible]
				Zoology	[illegible]

NEW SEMINARY, FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 1, School Avenue, Union Street, above Second.

AUGUSTINE LUDINGTON has the pleasure of announcing to the citizens of Philadelphia, and particularly to those of his friends, who have so often solicited him to open a Seminary for Young Ladies, that he has opened one, of a character, which he trusts cannot fail to meet the approbation of an enlightened community. He has been peculiarly fortunate in being able to engage the assistance of Miss HARRIET GERALD, of Massachusetts; a Lady sustaining a reputation, as to education, talents, experience, and fidelity as a preceptress, of the very first order. By the arrangements which he has made, with different professors of the ancient and modern languages, together with his own personal attendance, every branch of useful and polite literature will be taught in the most thorough and efficient manner. Morals and manners will likewise receive due attention. He is determined that no exertions shall be wanting to render the Institution not inferior, in point of utility and respectability, to any establishment of the kind, and well worthy the patronage of those, who duly appreciate the education of that interesting portion of the rising generation.

Those who do not wish to enter the school as regular pupils, but, who wish to acquire a neat, easy, and expeditious style of Penmanship and Pen-making, may accomplish the object in about two weeks, by attending from the hour of six to seven in the morning, and by associating in classes of four or five, the expense will be very much reduced. Those who may wish to obtain a competent knowledge of the English Grammar, and whose other avocations allow them but two or three hours leisure in a day, may accomplish so desirable an object, by attending one hour each day at the Seminary for about one quarter.

Residence, No. 61 Union Street, near Fourth. march 31—

A Card.

JAMES WINTER continues cleaning and dressing Merino, Canton Hair, Thibet and Crape Shawls, &c. the fringe curled. Also, Veils and Laces, the whole executed in a superior manner. Apply at his dwelling, 157 North Second Street, above Race Street. N. B. For sale, a patent Mangle, in good order. march 31—4t*

Byberry Boarding School
FOR BOYS.

THE course of instruction in this Seminary, will comprehend the usual branches of an English and Mathematical Education, viz. Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, English Grammar, Composition, Geography with the use of Maps and Globes, Instruction in the delineation of Maps, History, the Elements of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, Algebra, Mensuration, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Navigation, and Astronomy.

The location of the School is pleasant and healthy, about 14 miles from Philadelphia, and 1½ miles from the Bristol turnpike. A daily conveyance may be had from the city to the school, by the Byberry Stage, which leaves from G. Vogle's, Second Street House, near Market Street.

Terms of Admission—Twenty-five dollars per quarter, payable in advance, and one dollar twenty-five cents for washing. Books and Stationary furnished at the usual prices.

A vacation of two weeks will be given in each year, about the first of Ninth-month.

3rd mo. 1832. HENRY PIKE, ROBERT PITTMAN.

N. B. The parents and friends of the pupils, will be entertained at a moderate charge.

REFERENCES.—Anthony P. Morris, No. 29 Chesnut st. Philadelphia; [illegible] Fort Elizabeth, New Jersey; William Cooper, near Woodbury, do.; [illegible] C. Haviland, No. 30 Vandewater street, New York. march 31—4t

Borough of Bordentown.

TO rent, a two story brick building, 32 feet by 18, recently built and occupied as a country store; it is situated in the centre of the Main street, within a few feet of the Rail Road, and is a good stand for the sale of merchandise, or would make one or more shops for other business. Apply to JOHN or E. E. MILES, at the premises. Bordentown, N. J. March 23, 1832. march 31—3t*

Burial Ground.

THE Union Burial Ground Association of the Northern Liberties and Kensington, offer for sale their burial ground, which is pleasantly situated on the north side of West street, within a square of the Old Kensington Burial Ground, with a neat enclosure and the advantage of an excellent soil; Family Burial Lots of 8 by 10 feet, upon very accommodating terms.

A portion of said ground is reserved for single interments, the charge of which is so moderate, that persons of very limited circumstances can be accommodated.

Applications for Lots or single interments to either of the following officers.

President—Daniel Smith, No. 287 Seventh st. above Green. *Secretary*—Jos. Crout, No. 42 Apple, and 287 North Fifth Street, above Noble.

Treasurer—Jos. R. Paul, Old York Road, above Brown.

Trustees—Anthony Sherman, No. 42 Brown Street, below Second; Jacob Strembeck, No. [illegible] Coates Street, above Third; Daniel S. Reiff, No. 31 Apple Street; John Evans, No. 26 Apple Street; Jacob Sherman, No. 44 Brown Street, below Second; Jacob Paul, Old York Road, above Brown Street; Jos. Rudolph, No. 211 Green Street; Mahlon Loboms, Poplar Lane near Front Street; Matthias [illegible], corner of Third Street and Poplar Lane; James Mattison, No. 312 North Third Street; John Rheiner, Jr. Old York Road above Brown; or to George Thumlert, No. 38 Apple Street, Superintendent, who will promptly attend to all the duties of said Yard. march 31—

To the heirs of Patrick Flinn.

MARY ANNE and ELIZA FLINN, heirs of Patrick Flinn, deceased, late of Millgrove, Warren County, Ohio, are hereby notified that they are entitled to a small sum of money in the hands of A. H. Dunlevy, Lebanon, Ohio; and to a small message and tenement in charge of said Dunlevy, and are requested to apply for the same to the aforesaid Dunlevy, or, for further information enquire at the office of the Saturday Evening Post.

Lebanon, Feb. 3, 1832. A. H. DUNLEVY. march 24—4t*

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Henry Grimes, of Lower Dublin Township, Philadelphia County, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands present them for settlement to

ELIZABETH SHALLCROSS, Executrix,—or JOHN W. CRIPPS.

march 24—3t*

P. Armbruster's

WHOLESALE and retail Brush Manufactory, No. 220 North Third Street, (one door below Callowhill street,) Philadelphia. Where a large and general assortment of all kinds of BRUSHES may be had at the lowest prices for cash or acceptances.

N. B. The highest price given for country bristles. march 24—3mo*

Bottled Porter, Ale and Cider.

JOHN R. HLMAN, No. 18 Franklin Place, continues to bottle Porter, Ale and Cider, of the first quality, for home consumption and exportation. March 10—3mo

Dyspepsia or Indigestion

Cured by Dr. T. J. Crossman; office 117 south Third street, directly opposite the Mansion House Hotel—Hours from 7 to 9, A. M. and from 1 to 2 P. M.

DR. T. J. CROSSMAN having once suffered with this annoying disease, in its most aggravated form for almost five years, with the advantage of the best medical advice in this country, and all the most popular systematic writers of Europe, with an assiduous exhibition and application of their means as recommended, without the least permanent benefit; he thinks it a duty to make public, that he accidentally discovered a combination of remedies by which he was perfectly cured in a short time, and which has been attended with almost general success in the treatment of a great variety of cases. The difficulty that usually attends the cure of this formidable complaint, by the means generally used, is readily acknowledged by every candid physician; if not, the dyspeptic is aware of, and can corroborate the fact, especially if he has been a long sufferer.

The following certificate is from a gentleman who had long been subject to the dyspepsia, and by taking a great variety of medicines without benefit, had become very skeptical with regard to the value of any.

"I hereby certify, that I was long troubled with a disease called dyspepsia, my symptoms were, a sense of fulness; load or distension of the stomach; frequent eructation of wind; pains in my right and left side; oppression of the breast; great despondency; dull head-ache; bad taste in the mouth; cold feet; occasional chills; costive state of the bowels, sometimes diarrhoea; loss of appetite, great weakness, and general emaciation. By a friend in New York I was recommended to Dr. Crossman; I submitted to his treatment with but little faith; but to my great astonishment and joy, I was shortly relieved and recovered my former good health, cheerfulness and vigor, perfectly.

New York, Oct. 19, 1831. JOHN E. CALDWELL."

Dr. Crossman would further inform, besides attending to all within the profession of a physician, he makes one of means with unparalleled success in the treatment of diseases of the eye, especially all species of inflammation. march 3—6m

Stereograph.

B. TANNER, No. 75 Dock street, near Third, has constantly for Sale the greatest variety of useful and handsome STEREOGRAPH SAFETY BLANKS, bound to suit purchasers, or in the sheet, viz:

Checks on all the banks in this city and elsewhere; Cashier's Drafts; common Drafts, foreign and inland Bills of Exchange, 1, 2, 3 and 4 to the set; Promissory Notes in every form, and payable at particular banks, &c. printed on bank post, folio post, foolscap and letter paper; these with all other Legal Blanks, subject to *fraudulent alterations*, with names and locations, promptly executed to order.

Also, Bills of Lading, new form, on folio post, cap and letter paper; Bills of Parcels, or Shop Bills, do. do. &c. &c. Stationers and officers supplied by wholesale, on reasonable terms.—Western Merchants can be supplied with Blanks, in every way suitable to their manner of doing business.

The advantages of the Stereograph mode of manufacturing these documents, exclusive of the security it affords against *frauds by alteration*, are their beauty and smooth surface, their low price, as no charge is made for plates, and their extreme difficulty of imitation, &c. as may be seen in the great variety of specimens, with the recommendations of Bank Note Engravers, and other first rate artists, &c. kept for inspection at office, No. 75 Dock street.

For Sale, the large State Map of Pennsylvania, with Canals and Rail Roads. nov. 5—1yeofmo

M. Chabert's Tapuyas Elixir,

AN instantaneous cure for the Tooth-ache, which he with the greatest confidence, offers to the public, having, (before he took the responsibility of making it publicly known) for the last two years, enjoyed gratuitously some hundreds of individuals, whose testimonials he can produce, as well as certificates [illegible]. [illegible] Tapuyas Elixir on several of my patients, and it has always [illegible] a certain cure; one of my patients, [illegible] in pain, and have also given it to several persons [illegible] afflicted by the tooth-ache. I therefore recommend it as a valuable remedy for such cases. [illegible] give you credit for such a valuable discovery, [illegible] as it may be of any benefit to you.

London, 20th March, 1828.

D. S. George, Member Royal College of Surgeons, 20 Berwick st. Soho; G. W. Russel, Member Royal College of Surgeons, Clapton Place, Kingston, Surrey; J. Irwin, Surgeon, 42 Dover Road; J. Whiston, London Hospital; J. R. Harvey, Member Royal College of Surgeons, [illegible] Member Royal College of Surgeons, &c. [illegible]; Thomas Robert Goodwin, John Law, 6 George street, Blackfriars Road.

New York, Dec. 6th, 1831.

To Mons. Chabert, &c.—In answer to your note of this morning requesting the result of my observations of the effects of your Tapuyas Elixir, I have the pleasure to state, that I have succeeded in employing it in the cure of several tooth-aches, in all of which the relief was immediate, and for aught I know the cure permanent, and therefore have not the least hesitation to recommend it for general use.

Respectfully, your obed't serv't, W. ANDERSON, M.D.

X. Chabert has numerous numbers of certificates from patients cured, in this country as well as in Europe. The demand for the Elixir at present being so great, it is found difficult to supply agents and others with but limited quantities, arrangements however are making, that all can be supplied with such quantities as they may wish.

X. C. respectfully informs the public, that he has appointed the subscriber, Sole Agent for the United States, with power to create new agents, who will always keep prepared a sufficient quantity of the Elixir, to supply the agents appointed, and those to be appointed, druggists, country merchants and others at wholesale prices. Letters and orders directed to him post paid will be attended with prompt attention.

☞ None is genuine but that which has X. Chabert marked on the bottle, and on the wrapper, X. C. & J. G. C. Price 50 cents per bottle, 25 per cent. allowed for cash on any quantity over half a gross.

The following are agents already appointed: in the city of Philadelphia, F. Brown, Drug and Chemical Store, north east corner of Chesnut and Fifth streets.

In New York, M. C. Slocum, Druggist, No. 303 Broadway; G. Chilton, chemist and apothecary, No. 34 Park Row.

In Baltimore, Henry Price, druggist, corner of Hanover and Market streets.

In Boston, A. W. Price, druggist.

In Wilmington, E. Johnson, druggist.

In Fredericktown, Maryland, Wm. Fisher.

In Washington, Wm. Gunton, druggist.

JAMES G. CLARK.

feb 25—3m No. 132 Arch st. Philad. General Agent for the U. S.

Cologne Water of Superior Quality.

PREPARED after the original FARINA recipe, which must therefore be equal to the genuine article imported direct from Cologne; all ingredients are warranted to be of the first quality. For sale at No. 344 Race street, one door above Seventh. march 3—3mo

Hartford Academy.

THIS Institution, for the classical education of Boys, is pleasantly situated about one mile from the State House, in the city of Hartford, on the elevated ground which overlooks the valley of the Connecticut. The trustees of this school are determined that it shall always be under the care of able and judicious instructors, and they have limited the expense for tuition, board, washing, fuel and lights, to $125 a year for pupils under ten years of age, and $150 for those who are older. The course of instruction will embrace all the branches required for entrance into college; and a thorough English education for those who are not designed for a collegiate course. The modern European languages will also be taught if desired, by the best masters, but the expense will form a separate charge. Beds, bedding, and towels, are to be furnished by the parents, and all bills are to be paid, half yearly, in advance. The buildings of the institution are spacious and convenient, and the grounds connected with it pleasant and extensive. The pupils do not leave the premises unless accompanied by an instructor. All monies designed for their use are deposited with the Principal.

There are three vacations in the year, viz. one of four weeks in the month of August, and two of a fortnight each, at Christmas and Easter.

The domestic department is placed under the superintendence of a widow lady and her daughter, of respectable family, education and manners, from New York. The instruction and government of the youth is committed to the charge of Mr. J. LYMAN CLARK, A. B. a graduate of Washington College, who has long been accustomed to the business of instruction, and to whom all letters in regard to the admission of students must be addressed.

For further particulars in regard to the character of the Institution, reference may be made to the Right Rev. Bishop of Connecticut, and to the President and Faculty of Washington College. By the Board of Trustees,

T. C. BROWNELL, President.

J. Toomey, Secretary.

Hartford, January 1, 1832. March 10—8t

A NEW DISCOVERY.
BOOK-KEEPING.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that he will from his new plan, teach the science of Book-keeping in half the time than any other who advertises to teach in this city. The instruction given shall be decidedly more extensive and systematical, than any other taught in the Union.

Satisfactory proof of the above will be given at the Academy, S. W. Corner of Sixth and Race streets, Philadelphia.

jan 28—tf R. MEGONEGAL.

Uwchlan Boarding School,

FOR GIRLS, is situated in Chester County, Pennsylvania, 30 miles from Philadelphia, in a retired spot, surrounded by pleasant valleys and hills covered with forest trees; and from six years' experience can be recommended as perfectly healthy and free from the inconveniences attending establishments of this kind in or near towns.

Here the pupils may enjoy the benefits of free exercise in the open air, unmolested by intrusion or observation. The school is limited to twenty scholars, and every attention paid to their comfort.

The following branches are taught:—Spelling, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, History, Geography, with the use of Globes, Arithmetic, Algebra, some branches of Natural Philosophy viz: Astronomy, Botany, Mineralogy, &c. &c. Reading and Translating the French Language, Plain Sewing and Knitting, with various kinds of Needle and Bead Work. The price of boarding, washing, &c. with the above branches, will be 25 dollars per quarter, payable in advance; and 5 dollars in addition for Drawing and Painting.

Direction. Lionville Post office, or West Whiteland Post office.

The turnpike road from Philadelphia to Lancaster, passes near this place, on which stages run daily, and persons preferring public conveyance can stop at the 23 mile stone, Ship Tavern, where they will be attended to. References, Jacob Corlies, George Trimble, and Daniel Trimble, New York City—Dr. Joseph Hartshorn, Blakey Sharpless, and William Fawcett, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM TRIMBLE, SARAH TRIMBLE, Superintendents.

march 10—4t

Marshall's Concentrated
Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, for the Cure of

OBSTINATE Eruptions of the Skin, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Biles which arise from an impure habit of Body, Scaly Eruptions, Pains in the Bones, Chronic Rheumatism, Tetter, Scrofula or King's Evil, White Swellings, Syphilitic Symptoms, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, produced either by a long residence in a hot and unhealthy climate, the injudicious use of mercury, &c.

Price $1 per bottle. A liberal discount made to those who purchase to sell again.

Prepared and sold, only, at Charles Marshall's wholesale Drug and Chemical store, No. 8 Minor street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, south side. Also at his wholesale and retail store, No. 312, Market street, Philadelphia. feb 11—tf

Hatters' Furs and Trimmings.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has on hand the following articles, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

Beaver, Otter and Nutria Furs.	Muslin Hat Linings
Raw and Carrotted Coney do.	Banding, Binding and Buckles.
do. do. Russia do.	Feelings, Braids and Cords.
Red wool, Camels' Hair, &c.	Gilt and Silvered Leathers.
Spanish and Saxony Hat Felts.	Bowstrings, Cards, &c.

Hatters' Trimmings, Shive's and Ross's assorted colours. All orders from the country punctually attended to.

RICHARD PRYOR, Jr. 24 Chesnut street.

march 24—3mo

Earthenware by the Package.

COOK & WRIGHT, No. 47 North Third Street, Sign of the Golden Coffee Pot,—Have just received per ship Lady Hannah Ellice, 30 packages of Earthenware, which they offer for sale by the crate or invoice. Also on hand, open, a general assortment of China, Glass and Queensware, where country merchants and others can be supplied at a short notice, at reduced prices. march 24—6t

McKOY.

ORIGINAL, Brand and Stamp Cutter, White Smith, &c. No. 5 Tammany street, Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, continues to make and cut Brands and Stamps of all descriptions for Millers, Carpenters, Hosekeepers, Smiths, &c.; also Biscuit Bakers, dockers of all kinds made to order; turning in iron, brass and steel, screw stocks, taps and dies made and warranted.

N. B. Pierced Plates for marking boxes, bales, &c. cut to order as above. march 24—3t*

JOSEPH SWARTZ'S

CARPET MANUFACTORY, No. 319 North Third street, next door to the Commissioners' Hall, Philadelphia, where fashionable Carpets are wove of different patterns, in the handsomest style. He also keeps on hand ready made Carpets, which he will sell wholesale and retail, at the most reasonable prices.

Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

He also informs the public in general that he has on hand an extensive assortment of Domestic Carpeting for sale, of superior quality, which he can recommend to all parts of the United States.

Also, several hundred yards very superior Plaid Carpeting.

N. B. The advertiser has received a Silver Medal from the Franklin Institute, for manufacturing Carpeting of superior quality. march 10—3mo

BARTON'S

Rheumatic Liniment

For Rheumatism, Bruises, Sprains, Quinsy, &c.

THIS Liniment since its first use has effected more permanent cures in the Rheumatism, Quinsy, &c. than any medicine ever known for those complaints. It may indeed be considered as an infallible remedy, never having so far failed in a single instance. Those afflicted with either of the above complaints will find it to their advantage to obtain a bottle and prove its virtue by trial.

For sale by Isaac Thompson, north west corner of Second and Market streets; William Baker, No. 16 north Fifth street, sole agents for Philadelphia. march 17—3mo*

India Rubber Shoes,

MANUFACTURED with Leather Soles, and lined with Flannel, and designed to wear next the stocking, similar to those exhibited at the Franklin Institute, constantly on hand, or manufactured to order. S. D. BREED,

nov. 19—tf No. 6 North Sixth street.

Spring Goods.

STOKES & BUZBY, Respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have taken the stand recently occupied by William Bassett, at No. 349 Market street, where they have opened a general assortment of Spring Goods, some of which are,

Superfine Blue, Black, Brown and Olive Cloths.
Do. mixed and Fawn colored Merino Cassimeres.
Do. white Gauze and other Flannels.
Black Bombazines and Bombazetts.
Extracted Chintzes and printed Muslin.
Plain and fashionable Prints.
French Ginghams, striped and plain, &c.
Black, Blue Black, Italians, Mantuas, and Florences, &c.
Silk Bandannoes and Flagg Hdkfs. &c. &c. &c.
Variety of Gauze and Fancy Hdkfs. &c.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's super Hoskin and Silk Gloves.
Do. do. Random and white cotton Hosiery.
Gentlemen's white and black Silk half Hose.
Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Linen Cambrics and Hdkfs.
Russia Table Linens and Diapers, &c. &c.
Plain and figured Swiss Muslin, Book do.
Cambric Jaconetts and Mull Muslins, &c.
Jaconett and Book Muslin Hdkfs.
4-4, 6-4 Bobbinett Muslin, &c. &c. &c.
Super white Italian Crape and Crape Lisse.
Do. do. Gauze, &c.
Plain, colored and white silk Shawls, &c. &c.
Do. white Merino Shawls, &c. &c. &c.
India, Blue and Yellow Nankins, &c. &c.

With a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS—all of which they invite their friends and the public to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. They wholesale and retail at the lowest prices—and will be pleased if persons do but call and *look* at their assortment. march 24—3t

Washington Hotel,

(*Late Mrs. Yohe's*) *No. 6 north Fourth st. Phila.*

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that he has recently taken the above well-known establishment, which unites one of the most advantageous locations in the city; being in the centre of business; and pledges devoting his unremitting personal exertions in the comfort of his guests.

The house has undergone considerable alteration and improvement, and the best accommodations will be found in its management for the convenience and comfort of its inmates.

The subscriber hopes, by the liberality and attention to merit, a share of patronage so liberally bestowed on him whilst proprietor of the Swan Tavern, north Third street, and the Indian Queen Hotel, south Fourth street, and for which he begs to return his most grateful acknowledgements. HORATIO WADE.

feb 11—3mo

Medicines, &c.

ENGLISH Horehound Balls, celebrated for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Phthisic and Liver Complaints. Price 50 cents per bottle.

Morison Remedy for Worms, &c. which gives immediate relief, [illegible]. Price 50 cents per bottle.

Seydlitz Powders, for making the Seltzer Water equal to that which is bottled. Price $1; [illegible] a sufficient quantity to make half a dozen bottles.

Paris Black Reviver, which has the effect of restoring the freshness of colour to black or blue clothing when it has become dusty or faded. Price 37½ cents.

Sold at No. 22 ARCADE, Western Avenue. Druggists and Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

sept. 24—tf

Bleaching Salts.

80 casks fresh Bleaching Salts just received and for sale by SAMUEL BURNHAM, 120 North Third street.

sept. 7—tf

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a New Store, where he intends to manufacture Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of all kinds, in a new and improved style, of the best materials and good workmanship, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Ladies' water proof Lasting Boots and Shoes.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to by W. B. CONOVER.

oct. 8—6mo No. 41 North 8th st. 1st door below Race.

RAGS.

120 bales No. 1 Leghorn Rags.
100 do. do. 2 do.
Just received and for sale by SAMUEL BURNHAM, 120 North Third street.

nov. 19—tf

Superior Fur Hats, at $4 25.

THE Subscriber is aware of the difficulty attending the introduction of any new article to public favour; but the fact of the great exertions of many of the Hatters [illegible] imitate it, must convey to a discerning public its best recommendation. These hats possess all the qualities of the most costly, viz. Beauty, durability, lightness, and are warranted to retain their shape and colour. No deviation in price.

sept 17—1y F. BREMOND, 69 Chesnut st.

Geo. W. Carpenter's
Compound Syrup of Liverwort.

HEPATICA TRILOBA. This plant has proved to be a safe and valuable medicine for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed generally of gums and balsams, in alcoholic solution, which, although sometimes giving temporary relief, in almost every instance, where they are frequently used, aggravate the disease and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease by promoting expectoration, and gradually increasing the strength of the patient, and this without being offensive to the stomach in all cases, and is a pleasant and agreeable medicine to take.

It has generally been administered in the form of tea or decoction; this has most frequently been improperly made by those unacquainted with pharmaceutical preparations, and has brought this medicine in disrepute, preventing its application to many cases where it otherwise would have proved highly useful and beneficial.

To guard against these inconveniences, and to bring before the public a concentrated preparation of this valuable article of uniform strength, George W. Carpenter is pleased to announce the preparation of Compound Syrup of Liverwort, which will obviate all the disadvantages above described. This preparation is as active as it can be made from the fresh plant, and the virtues considerably improved by the other well regulated ingredients.

Prepared and sold only by Geo. W. Carpenter, at his Chemical Warehouse, No. 301 Market street, Philadelphia.

aug. 6—tf

Removal.

STEPHEN NORTH, has removed his Wholesale Drug and Chemical Store, from No. 17 Franklin Place, near the Post Office, to No. 30 North Third street, within two doors of Arch street, (west side.)

To Country Merchants and Others.

The Subscribers having entered into partnership in the above business of Wholesale Druggists and Chemists, respectfully inform their friends and the public that every attention will be paid to the orders they may receive, both as to the selection of the purest articles and the despatch with which such orders will be executed.

jan. 8—tf STEPHEN NORTH, EDWARD C. ALLEN.

Patent Straw Cutters.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to receive orders for Saffords' highly approved Patent Straw Cutters, of which the most approved references can be given.

THOMAS SHIPLEY, Ironmonger, No. 37 Market street.

N. B. Patent Rights for Kentucky, New Jersey and Delaware States, or any Counties, may be had on moderate terms.

aug. 20—tf T. S.

To Brewers.

FOR sale, one pair of Malt Roles with Gearing to them. Apply at No. 7, North Ninth street, or at No. 380 North Eighth street. dec 24—tf

MIERS BUSCH,

MANUFACTURER OF BRUSHES,
Of every Description,
No. 20 NORTH THIRD STREET,

jan 28—1y *PHILADELPHIA.*

To Merchants.

MERCHANTS and Gentlemen of other Professions attending the subscriber's Lectures in Penmanship and Book-keeping, are informed that he has fitted up an EXTRA ROOM, for their private accommodation.

Those from other cities and states, are informed they can acquire a knowledge of the superior system of Book-keeping in five or six days, generally, and only eight or twelve days to become perfect in the above system. R. MEGONEGAL.

jan 28—tf S. W. corner of Sixth and Race st.

Wood Turning.

JOHN FULTON, No. 3 Bank Alley, south side of the Pennsylvania Bank, and back of the Merchants' Coffee House, respectfully informs Cabinet Makers, Carpenters, and the public generally, that having erected a Steam Engine for Turning, he is enabled to execute all orders in his line in the best manner and at the shortest notice, and on such terms as will ensure to his friends and customers the most perfect satisfaction. Constantly on hand a general assortment of Bed Posts. aug. 27—1y

Glue, Neat's Foot Oil,

CURLED Hair, and Cow Hide Whips, constantly on hand and for Sale at Smith & Brown's, No. 21 Chesnut street, or at the Manufactory of CHARLES CUMMINGS,

7th above Poplar Lane, or No. 448, north 3d st.

N. B. The highest prices given for Glue Scraps, Cow Tails and Cattle's Feet. oct. 1—1y

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash.

THIS wash effectually cleanses the teeth and will answer the purposes of the best dentifrice. It contains no acid or other ingredient to hurt the enamel, in any way be injurious, and is found to have the brush itself free from impurities. It has the further advantage of removing whatever is offensive to the breath. It hardens the gums, and is a preventive of canker or soreness of the mouth. In fine, it preserves the teeth and mouth in a healthy condition, and is agreeable to the taste.

For sale by ISAAC THOMPSON.

jan 28—3mo N. W. corner of Market and Second st.

For Sale, or Rent.

THE Tanning Establishment in the Village of Camden, Delaware, consisting of a large dwelling house and currying shop under the same roof, two stories high, and a cellar under the whole, all brick. Also, a large brick kitchen in the rear, a brick well of excellent water, with a good pump in it near the kitchen door, a flower and kitchen garden. The tan yard containing 40 vats, 4 limes, 2 baits, and one pool, a very large and commodious beam house, a bark house that will contain 160 cords bark, two mill houses, with Tolcy's improved patent, and a stone mill. A smoke house, double corn crib, carriage house, stables, &c. all in pretty good repair. An excellent situation for taking in slaughter hides and skins, and retailing leather; and one of the best situations in the state for bark of all kinds, being located within a few miles of an immense forest of timber; within two miles of the navigation and ten of the Delaware Bay, where the luxuries of the table can be procured in the greatest abundance. A situation of this kind is rarely offered to the public, and well worthy the attention of an enterprising capitalist. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to

march 3—3mo GEO. W. & E. JENKINS, Camden.

James F. Callbreath,

No. 58 North Eighth Street, fifth door above Arch,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has on hand a complete assortment of LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES, of various Cuts and Colours, all of which is warranted to be of the best materials, and made by the best workmen.

J. F. C. returns his thanks to his friends and customers for the very liberal patronage already received, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of their favours.

march 10—6mo.*

To Rent.

THE second and third stories of the house No. 49 Market street. The rooms are large and suitable for printing offices, store rooms, or any purpose requiring considerable space. Enquire of SAMUEL TOWNSEND,

jan 28—tf No. 49 Market street.

Spring Goods.

BASSETT & HANNAH respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have taken the store lately occupied by Bowers & Glasby, at the north west corner of Market and Eighth streets, where they have opened a large and general assortment of Spring Goods, some of which are

Colored and white cottons, drillings,
German and India blue and yellow nankeens
Jeans, Marseilles, Valencia and silk vestings,
Superior Irish linens, long lawns, and linen cambrics,
Irish and Russia sheetings, damask table linens, diapers, crash, &c.
Long cloth shirtings and sheetings.
Cambric and furniture dimities.
Marseilles quilts, fringes, &c.
Plain and new style prints.
Fine French printed muslins.
Plain and extracted figured French Ginghams.
Plain and striped ditto.
Italianets, pongees,
Cambric muslins, jaconet do. book do. mull do. Swiss do.
Plain and figured bobbinets, &c.

It will afford them much pleasure to have opportunities for exhibiting their stock of goods to those of their friends and of the public generally, who want articles in their line, and also to those who may not wish to make immediate purchases.

N. B. They wholesale and retail at the most reduced prices, for cash or approved acceptances. jan 7—3mo

NOTICE.

WHEREAS by assignment, bearing date the 14th of March, 1832, Henry H. Porter, assigned all his Estate and effects to the subscriber, in trust for the benefit of such creditors, (amongst others) as shall make and execute a release within sixty days from and after the date of such assignment. Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the said Henry H. Porter, to make immediate payment to the subscriber, and creditors are invited to call at his Counting House, No. 27 Minor street, where the release is ready for execution.

march 17—tf SHELDON POTTER, Assignee.

Ribbons, &c.

C. M'KARAHER will continue to open new goods during the Spring, which he will sell, wholesale and retail, at his RIBBON, SILK, and FANCY STORE, No. 27 north Second street, opposite Christ Church, and will be thankful for a call from his friends and customers. march 10—tf

Ore's Patent

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES. The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has procured Letters Patent for inventing Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes without seams, and Boots in one piece, and prepared to receive orders from those who may favour him with their custom. He warrants them to be more durable and easier than the ordinary kind, having no seams to break, or give pain. And he has every reason to believe, from experience, that the invention proves the further from [illegible].

Specimens may be seen at the office.

Patent Rights for individuals $10. Young men who are [illegible] will find it extremely advantageous [illegible].

CALEB A. ORE, Patentee, No. 66 South Eighth street.

june 11—1y

Press Screws, Fire Proof Doors, &c.

THE Subscriber, having erected a Steam Engine and Slide Lathe, is now prepared to furnish *Press Screws* of every description, for cotton, for cider, for tobacco and for oil, &c. with or without *Standing Presses*; heavy turning of every description, and *Cylinders of Brass or Iron*, bored with accuracy. *Fire proof Doors for Banks and Storage*, on reasonable terms, with smith work generally, by CHARLES EVANS.

N. B. About 60 feet of Shafts, and Pulleys, Hangers and Plummer Blocks, &c. complete for Ginmotion, nearly new, and made in the best manner, will be sold low. Apply as above.

sept. 17—1y Back of No. 33 Broad street, east side.

James Fife & Son, Reedmakers,

HAVE REMOVED to the north side of St. Stephen's Church, first Alley below Market in Tenth Street, where they carry on the above business in all its branches. [illegible] all kinds of city work always kept on hand, and Reeds of every description made to order, either for piece or fancy goods, or any other goods manufactured in the U. States, [illegible] themselves that their work will be found equal if not superior to any in the city or county, on the lowest terms.

N. B. Store Reeds of a very superior quality, and also a large assortment of all kinds always on hand, where country merchants are invited to call and judge for themselves.

sept. 10—1y

LEBANON GARDEN.

JOHN PASCAL respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he will serve

TURTLE SOUP,

Sunday, any time after 11 o'clock A. M. and continue to do so during the season. Families supplied.

[illegible]

New System of Penmanship
TAUGHT at the corner of Sixth and Race streets, opposite Franklin Square.

This System is proved its superior qualities over all others, the ease and rapidity which it gives to every hand (both right and left) is unsurpassed. This fact is admitted by all who have made trial of it, not Americans, but Englishmen. The Professor Thomas Duncan, a celebrated writer from London, acknowledged it. The [illegible] superiority of this system over all others now in use is amply sustained by the highest recommendations. The learner can acquire [illegible] in a short time an easy, elegant and extremely rapid hand. The unerring principles of this system are such that [illegible] acquired an elegant hand writing in a few hours; but the subscriber has had so much experience in this valuable art, that he knows there are various capacities, and discipline is required according to the aptness of the student; therefore it is his determination to complete all who place themselves under his tuition in a superior hand writing, if they attend according to the directions given by him.

Reference to Gentlemen of the first respectability and talent will be given.

N. B. His Rooms are open from five A. M. to ten P. M. Ladies taught in separate rooms.

BOOK-KEEPING.

He also informs them that he has completed his new Treatise on Book-Keeping, and its superiority over all other systems is fully tested by merchants and book-keepers of the first talent. This system and perfect mercantile manner of instruction enables students to acquire in from ten to twenty lessons generally a complete knowledge of that science, together with his new Pen Books, and an unerring *Rule for Dr. and Cr.*

R. MEGONEGAL.

☞ *Evening Classes for Ladies and Gentlemen, are now open.* may 12—tf

Philadelphia Wooden Ware
AND VARIETY STORE.

GIDEON COX, At No. 335 Market Street, north side, has just received at his Wooden Ware and Variety Store, among other articles from the Shaker Settlement, all assortment of

Baskets and brushes, whisks, butter prints, maple tubs, buckets, bowls, ways, Boston rolling pins, ladles, sieves, sifters, beds, spring seat, brooms, horse, whisks, [illegible] and liquor, measures, clothes baskets, and clothes horses, churns, hand [illegible] and boards, scrubbing boards, with stands, and patent household machines, [illegible] &c.

Shaker Herbs, Garden Seeds, Floor Mops, and Tin Lines, (very superior) Brass Tooth Spanish Silk Whips, Carpet Rag Mats, Shakers' Boxes, &c.

Together with a very full assortment of CEDAR WARE, such as Buckets, Tubs, &c. [illegible]

Umbrella Tubs, Wash Tubs, &c.

Also, a great Variety of FRENCH TRAVELLING AND FANCY BASKETS, all of which will be sold at the lowest market prices, wholesale and retail.

N. B. The above Establishment is recommended to the attention of house keepers, as being very convenient for supplying themselves with house keeping articles, &c. sept. 24—tf

Glass Cutting Factory,

THE Subscriber still continues the Glass Cutting business in all its various branches, at his Factory, No. 60 North Third street, [illegible] a handsome assortment of all kinds of Glass, [illegible] and general furniture [illegible] of all kinds. Country merchants and [illegible] [illegible] cash and customers [illegible] purchasing, as every article will be sold at lowest market prices.

R. & D. RISLEY.

aug. 20—tf

SWELLED BEAM

A GOOD assortment of Adams' Patent Swelled Beam Window BEDSTEADS, and a great variety of mahogany framed BOSTON Spring Seat and low priced Easy CHAIRS, with and without Rockers, which for ease and elegance cannot be surpassed. Also,

A rich collection of the latest style of UPHOLSTERY Goods, among which are silk and worsted damask, French and English chintz, crimson, green, blue and purple plush, suitable for covering chairs and sofas, ready made Bell Ropes, a variety of Pulpit Trimmings, such as heavy silk bell fringes, Genoa velvets, damasks, silk tassels, cords, bindings, &c. Also, Venetian and Transparent Blinds.

Just received the Latest Designs for Window and Bed Drapery, which will be made, together with Carpets, Cushions, Feather Beds, Mattresses, &c. at the shortest notice, by

J. HANCOCK & CO. General Upholsters,

oct. 1—tf S. W. corner of 3d and Walnut street.

Morison's Pills.

THE Hygeian Vegetable Universal Medicines of the British College of Health, London; for the cure of all the various Diseases to which man is subject.

The Hygeian system of Physiology recognises *one Real Disease only* to which *Man is subject*, that is, *The Impurity of the Blood*, from whence arises every disorder. The Universal Medicines cure, because they purge the body of its bad humours, purify the blood and restore its free circulation. They are purely vegetable, and perfectly harmless in their operation.

The pills are sold in packets, at $1, $2, and $3, each. Monitors and Family Advisers, price $1 50—Also, Practical Proofs, with an expose of the system, price 37½ cents. For sale by

J. STRENGE, Agent for Penn. No. 235 Market street, Philadelphia.

By appointment of Dr. H. Shepheard Moat, Hygeian Delegate to the U. S. at New York.

N. B. Printed sheets, containing a short expose of the Hygeian System, may be had *gratis*, as above. feb 4—3mo*

UNITED STATES WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Suspender Manufactory,

No. 31, South Front Street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs Southern and Western Merchants, and the citizens of Philadelphia, that he keeps constantly on hand a general and extensive assortment of Suspenders, in all their varieties, which he is willing to dispose of at very moderate terms for cash, or city acceptances. All orders, to any amount, from any part of the United States, accompanied with cash or acceptances, will meet with immediate attention. Gentlemen wishing to purchase in the above line, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Also, an extensive assortment, in great varieties, of Webbings, colours not to be exceeded in the United States. People in the trade will find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves.

feb 25—3mo JAMES DAVIS.

MEDICAL SPECIFIC
FOR THE CONSUMPTION.

THE PULMEL, with its various preparations, is a mild, safe, and efficient remedy for this fatal disease only. It is fragrant and palatable; some patients become quite fond of it.—Nearly 700 persons from Boston to New Orleans have been cured or relieved by using the Syrup, inhaling the Balsam, &c. Nothing but vegetable substances enter into its chemical combination. A pamphlet is given gratis. A work called the *Pulmel, or the Art to Cure the Consumption*, has been published as a guide, price $1, by the proprietor, Dr. Rafinesque, Professor of Medical Botany, &c. who practices exclusively as a *Pulmist* in the cases of the lungs, and is very successful.

This Medicine and the Work sold by him, wholesale and retail, at No. 59 North Eighth street, above Arch.—Also, by Ft. Brown, Carpenter, Garigues, L. Harlan, Klett, Marshall, Bertergood, &c.

In New York, by Rushton & Aspinwall. Albany, W. A. Wharton. Pittsburg, Avery & Co. Washington, Todd & Co. Baltimore, E. Ducatel. june 4—tf

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,
By Samuel Coate Atkinson,
No. 12 HUDSON'S ALLEY,
A few doors South of 112 Chesnut street.

TERMS—$2 50, if paid during the year.
$2 00, if paid in advance.
$3 00, if not paid during the year.
$1 25, for six months.

Papers discontinued only at the option of the publisher while arrearages are due.

*** Small notes of Solvent Banks received at par value for subscriptions, &c. by mail.